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Tree Fruits Indexed.
Small Fruits Indexed.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

PLANTS, SHRUBS, VINES, & ETC.



FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

• • • NORMAL ILLINOIS • • •

• 1891 •

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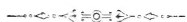
Also Grand Gold Medal at Illinois State Fair in 1890.

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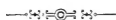
NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

1891



LEADER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
PRINTERS.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

To Our Members.



• GREETING •

WE send this catalogue in order to more fully aid you in making up your orders. We have endeavored to list such varieties as we could well recommend. However, we do not undertake to cover the whole field of good fruits; and there are many meritorious varieties which, for want of space, we have omitted.

Tested Fruits. We try to test all new fruits that come to our notice, as far as possible, and those we find deserving we do not hesitate to recommend as soon as actual experience with them demonstrates their worth.

READ CAREFULLY.

Your Order should be made up carefully, on one of your order blanks if possible, otherwise on a separate sheet from your letter. State fully the varieties, size, and number desired of each article.

When to Order. It is very essential for us to know *early* the wants of our customers, and orders should be made up six or eight weeks at least, before delivery season.

Our Shipping Season begins, for spring delivery, about the middle of March and extends to the middle of May, the date of shipment depending on location and season. Fall delivery usually lasts during the month of October. Your order will be shipped so as to reach you in seasonable time for planting. Watch the postoffice for your *Notice Card*.

Our Guarantee. We pack our goods in first-class shape, pay the freight on the same within the limits of this State, and guarantee the stock to be alive and thrifty on arrival, or it need not be accepted. Our responsibility ceases on acceptance, and we replace no stock that dies for less than our membership rates. Unnecessary delays are the fault of the railroad companies, and if goods are damaged from this cause they should not be accepted.

Claims for shortages, miscount or otherwise, must be made at once on receipt of goods, when they will be carefully examined, and if found valid, will be properly adjusted. All stock being sent out with great care and well packed, we will not hold ourselves responsible for dilatory complaints. Success or failure depends in a large degree on the care and management of the stock after being delivered, and we could not undertake, at our prices, to *guarantee* stock to *live* or replace that which fails.

Special. In case you hold no Certificate of Membership, we will allow the use of our membership prices for orders not less than \$5.00, by adding 25 per cent. to the face of the order.

Varieties. In filling orders we reserve the right, in case we are out of any one variety, (which it is impossible to obviate sometimes) to substitute another of equal merit, season and color, labeled true to name. In case you do not want to grant this privilege, write "no substitution" after the desired varieties, and what cannot be filled will be left out altogether, and deducted from the bill.

References. We could offer pages of first-class references and testimonials, but we feel that a few will serve to satisfy any fair-minded person as to our responsibility and fair dealing: Exchange Bank, Normal, Ill.; Pres. J. W. Cook, Prof. R. R. Reeder, Normal; or any member of the faculty of the Ill. Normal University; any business man of Normal, or any bank or business house of Bloomington, Ill.

Caution. Send your orders direct to us, addressed—"The Home Nursery Co., Normal, Ill."—and then you will be sure the stock comes from us. Trust no agent with your order, with the promise that he will forward it to us. We acknowledge receipt of all orders, and if you do not receive card stating receipt of your order, amount, etc., notify us at once.

To Non-Members. The fee to become a member of our Exchange is Five Dollars, payable cash. A neat certificate is given, and the advantages offered are good for two years from the date of the Certificate; order blanks, catalogues, etc., are furnished all members, and anybody can intelligently make up an order.

Remember to order your stock early. Write us for any information not made plain. Compare our prices with those of any *reliable first-class* nursery firm, and you will find them as *low* for reliable stock of extra quality, and guaranteed true to name, as can be furnished for the money.

Thanking you for past favors, and trusting to receive a liberal patronage from you in the future, we remain,

Respectfully,

THE HOME NURSERY CO.,

NORMAL, ILLINOIS.



Standard Apples.

The Apple is undoubtedly the most valuable as well as the most widely known of the whole family of fruits. Its various uses, and the profit it yields as a market fruit, its adaptation to such a variety of soils, together with the long time through which many varieties may be kept in a fresh state—hence we have given it more attention than any other class of fruits.

New and Valuable Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet, first-class.....	15c	\$1.50
5 to 6 feet, first-class.....	20c	2.00

SUMMER.

✓ **Red Bietigheimer**—A rare and valuable German variety; fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large deep basin; skin pale in a cream colored ground, mostly covered with a purplish crimson; flesh white, firm sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a free grower and abundant bearer; this is one of the handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. August.

✓ **Yellow Transparent**—(Russian Transparent, Grand Sultan). Of Russian origin. Imported by the Department of Agriculture in 1870. Ripening about with Early Harvest, while the fruit will keep fully ten days after ripening, making it peculiarly adaptable for early shipping. Fruit pale yellow, roundish, oblate; medium size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful yellow when fully ripe.

✓ **Tetofsky**—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower; forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July.

AUTUMN.

✓ **Flory's Bellflower**—(Flory, Sheep Shire). Origin, Montgomery county, Ohio. Tree upright grower; abundant bearer; fruit medium, roundish, conical, rich yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. September to October.

✓ **Bailey's Sweet**—Fruit large, round; mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. September.

WINTER.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany, very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

Delaware Red—Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; excellent. Remarkable for its long keeping qualities, and an early and abundant bearer.

Iowa Blush—Medium in size, roundish, conical; whitish, with red cheek; quality fine; tart. Tree vigorous and hardy on the prairies. November to January.

Salome—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic; very good January to May. Its hardiness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size; retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the west and northwest. The tree is as hardy as any of the Siberian Crabs.

McIntosh Red—New. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate, regular; skin smooth, whitish yellow, covered with dark, rich red, almost purplish in the sun, sprinkled with light dots. Flesh white, firm, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, and of the best quality. Very similar to Fameuse, but larger and a better keeper. Tree hardy and a vigorous grower. November to February.

Wolf River—An apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme hardiness. Very large and handsome; flesh whitish, breaking, pleasant, sub-acid. A good bearer and long keeper.

Varieties of Special Merit.

	Each.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet.....	12½c	\$10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	15c	12.00

SUMMER.

Astrachan Red—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom; juicy, rich and beautiful; a good bearer; free. July.

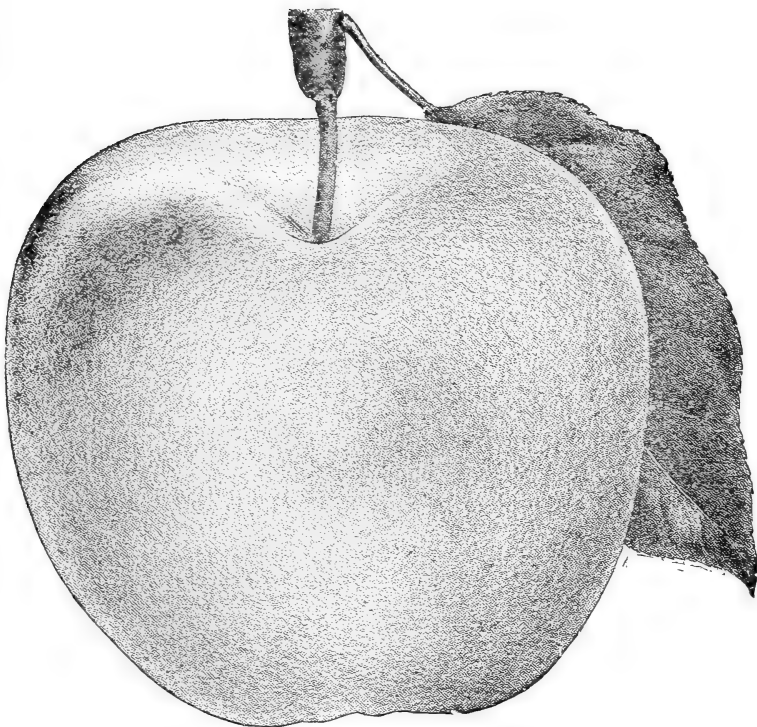
Duchess of Oldenburg—Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive. September.

AUTUMN.

Alexander (Emperor)—Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender with pleasant flavor; very hardy. October.

Haas—(Gros Pommier.) Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly, vigorous. September and October.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. November to December.



WINTER.

Utter's Large Red—Large and handsome, very uniform in size: a profuse bearer; quality good. One of the most hardy sorts. December and January.

Walbridge—A new early variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good; productive. March to June.

Pewaukee—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened: bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. This variety is a seedling from the Duchess of Oldenburg, and inherits the quality of extreme hardiness that has so distinguished the latter variety as to make it a most reliable kind in very cold climes. It is a good keeper. December to January.

Mann—New; an upright grower forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid; good to very good; vigorous. April to May.

Stark—Grown in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper, and a profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Common Sorts.

The following named are the best of the well-known varieties; TRUE TO NAME; trees healthy and well grown:

	Each.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet.....	10c	\$ 8.00
5 to 6 feet.....	12½c	10.00

SUMMER.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich sub-acid flavor; tree moderately vigorous and productive—one of the best. First of July.

Sweet June, or High Top Sweet—An excellent, early, sweet apple, ripening gradually from 25th of June to middle of July. Pale greenish yellow; medium size, round; tree very productive; fine for table and cooking; perfectly tender. Moderate.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive, free. July and August.

Benoni—Medium, roundish, pale yellow shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, sub-acid. August.

Carolina Red June (Red June).—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. Last of June.

Keswick Codlin—Large, tender, juicy; excellent for cooking; productive and early in bearing; free. July to August

AUTUMN.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive, desirable, free. August and September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities; free. September to October.

Fall Queen—(Buckingham). Large to very large; oblate; greenish yellow striped with dull red; tree productive and hardy; fruit very tender, juicy and excellent; free. September to October.

Fallwater (Tulpehocken, Pound, etc.)—A very large, dull red apple, of good quality; productive, vigorous. September to January.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large; oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops; free. August to September.

Colvert—A large, roundish, striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market. October and November.

Dominie (Wells' English Red Streak)—Medium; skin greenish yellow; flesh very tender and pleasant; tree vigorous and prolific. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. October to November.

WINTER.

✓ **Jonathan**—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored. November to April.

✓ **Rawle's Janett** (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest. February to April.

✓ **Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

✓ **Grimes' Golden** (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size; yellow, productive; grown in southern Ohio. January to April.

✓ **Tallman Sweeting**—Medium, pale yellow slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; productive. November to April.

✓ **Willow Twig**—Large, roundish, greenish yellow striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; early bearer, and considered valuable in the South and West, where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper. April to May.

✓ **Winesap**—Medium, dark red, sub-acid; excellent; abundant bearer; a favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

✓ **Minkler**—Origin unknown; fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree irregular grower; vigorous. January to March.

✓ **Missouri Pippin**—Large, oblong, bright red with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer and very profitable orchard fruit. Moderate. December to March.

✓ **Lawver**—Origin, Platte County, Mo. Large, dark bright red, roundish, very showy; tree hardy; not productive; a late keeper. December to May.

✓ **English Russet**—Fruit medium size, very regular, slightly conical, pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor. Free. December to April.

Crabs.

	Each.	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet.....	15c	\$1.20
5 to 6 feet.....	20c	1.50

Gen. Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid; excellent for dessert and one of the best crabs introduced. Free. October.

Hyslop—Almost as large as early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson, very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Vigorous. September to December.

Quaker Beauty—A hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

Large Red Siberian Crab—About an inch in diameter; grown in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. Vigorous. August to September.

Transcendent—Tree productive; fruit from one and one-half to two inches in diameter; excellent for sauce and pies, and is also a good eating apple; skin yellow, striped with red. Vigorous. August to September.

Whitney's Seedling Siberian—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth; glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and very hardy; tree a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage.

Pears.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank among the finest of fruits.

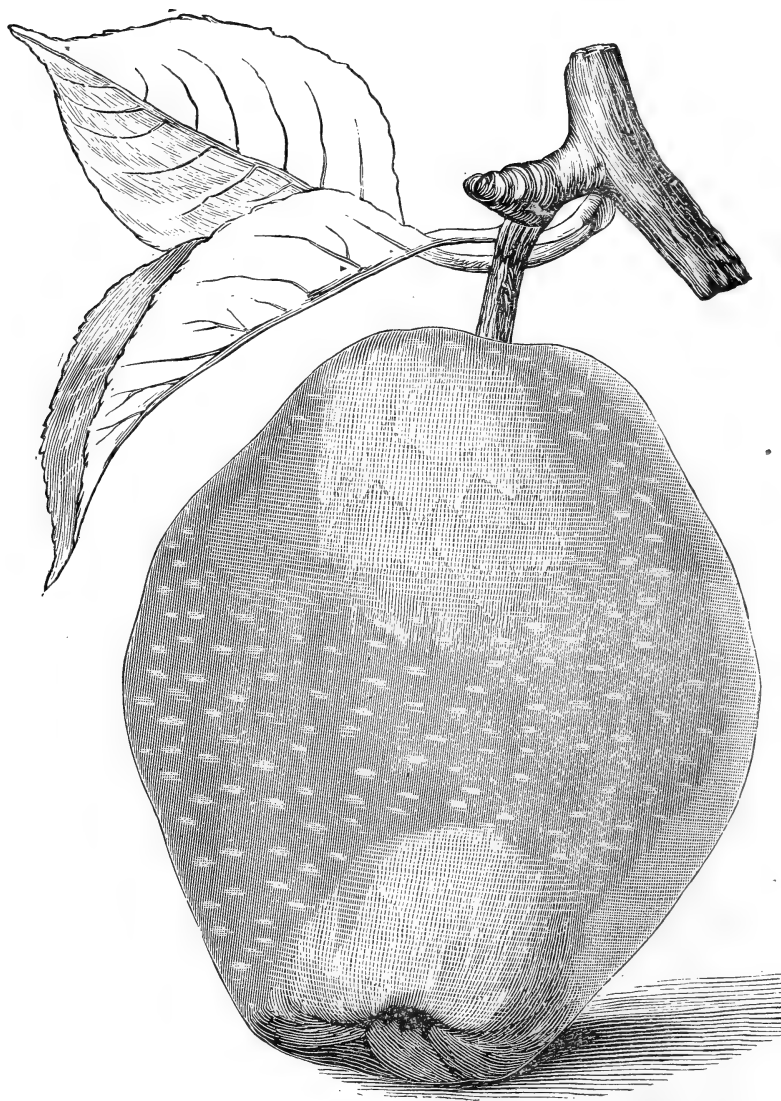
The letters, "D" and "S," appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards" or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

Valuable New Varieties, \$2.00 each.

Idaho—This is a seedling raised from the seed of a large red-cheeked pear, name unknown, by Mrs. Mullkey of Lewiston, Idaho, who planted the seed about twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from the seed and has borne annually ever since, seeming to be entirely hardy. As its birthplace lies in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark foliage. In size it is of the largest, as large as the largest Kieffer; color, greenish yellow, with russety spots; form, roundish or obovate; aroma, distinct and pleasant; flesh, melting, juicy, entirely free from gritty texture; flavor, good, rich, sprightly, vinous; core, exceedingly small and without seeds. S. September and October.

✓ **Lawson or Comet**—This remarkable Summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but the largest early pear produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it has sold in the markets of New York for many years as high as \$4.00 per half bushel crate; and as the tree is a heavy and annual yielder the profits to be derived from it are apparent. As it is a good shipper and can be placed upon the markets several weeks earlier than the Bartlett, and at a time when it has absolute control, there is nothing perhaps that can be planted by the fruit grower (particularly at the South) that will yield such lucrative returns. The fruit may be described as exceedingly large for an early pear, some specimens being nine inches around, and can not be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality. S. Ripens in July.

✓ **Wilder**—A chance seedling found in Western New York, that promises to become a profitable early market pear. Though small to medium in size, it is as large as any of its season except Lawson; ripens in July. It is pyriform in shape, smooth and of a pale yellow color, with deep red cheek and numerous small dots; very attractive; flesh fine grained, tender; quality very good, with rich, sub-acid sprightly flavor. It does not rot at the core. S.



Special Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Standard Trees, 5 to 6 feet.....	35c.	\$3.50
Dwarf Tree.....	30c.	2.50

✓ **Kieffer's Hybrid**—Raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight-proof as is possible for any pear to be. D. and S. October and November.

✓ **Le Conte**—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped; of a rich creamy yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking, and ships well; esteemed in some parts of the South. August. S.

Common Sorts.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Standard Pear, 5 to 6 feet.....	30c.	\$3.25	\$25.00
Dwarf Pears.....	25c.	2.50	20.00

SUMMER.

✓ **Bartlett**—Large size, with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S. Vigorous. August.

✓ **Clapp's Favorite**—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. D. and S. Vigorous. July.

✓ **Osband's Summer**—Medium; yellow with red cheek, half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; productive; D. and S. Free. July.

AUTUMN.

✓ **Beurre d'Anjou**—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor, very productive; succeeds well on quince; should be in every orchard. D. and S. Vigorous. September to December.

✓ **Belle Lucrative**—(Fondante'd Automme). A fine large pear; yellowish green, slightly russeted, melting and delicious; productive. One of the best autumn pears. Free. D. and S. August to September.

✓ **Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. D. Vigorous. September to October.

✓ **Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer, hardy everywhere. D. and S. Vigorous. August and September.

✓ **Howell**—Large; light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. D. and S. Vigorous. August and September.

✓ **Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. D. Vigorous. August and September.

✓ **Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. S. Vigorous. September.

✓ **Seckel**—Small; skin rich, yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Vigorous. S. and D. August and September.

WINTER.

✓ **Lawrence**—Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a rich aromatic flavor unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. S. Free. November and December.

✓ **Mt Vernon**—Medium size; light russet, redish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. D and S. Free. December.

✓ **Vicar of Wakefield (LeCure)**—Large, long, not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. D. and S. Vigorous. October to December.





Peaches.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100
4 to 6 feet trees, first class.....	20c.	\$2.00	\$12.00
3 to 4 feet trees, medium.....	15c.	1.50	10.00

The following have been selected as the best varieties. They furnish a succession for over four months, commencing about June 15.

✓ **Arkansas Traveler**— Said to ripen earlier than Amsden, of which it is a seedling fully equal in every respect.

Alexander Early--This peach is two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size (well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference), handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade covered with the richest tint of crimson. Rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor. Last of June.

Amsden--Ripens three weeks before the Hale's Early; fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor. Middle to end of June.

Crawford's Early--This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; productive. Free. Last of July.

Crawford's Late--Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, productive. One of the finest late sorts. Free. Last of August.

Early Rivers--Large; light straw color with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens one week earlier than Hale's.

Foster--Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford; very handsome. Free.

Hale's Early--Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored. July 10 to 20.

Heath Cling--Large, oblong, creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting, very rich and luscious. September 15.

Honest John--Medium to large, yellow, flesh yellow and of good quality; tree vigorous and productive. Free. Middle of August.

Mountain Rose--Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. Last of July.

Old Mixon Cling--Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. August 20.

Old Mixon Free--Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; rich and good; one of the best. Middle of August.

Moore's Favorite--Resembles old Mixon Freestone, and some think it identical with that very popular sort, while others claim that it is a distinct variety. First to middle of September.

Reeves' Favorite--Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery, very sweet, good. Free. Middle of July.

Stump the World--Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh, white, juicy and good. Free. End of August.

Susquehanna--One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good. Origin, Pennsylvania. Free. September.

Troth's Early--A very early and excellent peach of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Free. Middle of July.

✓ **Salway**—Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a deep marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; a late showy market sort. Free. Last September.

✓ **Smock Free**—Fruit large, oval; skin orange yellow, mottled with red; a good market sort where it will mature. September 15th.

✓ **Yellow St. John**—Large; flesh yellow, equal in flavor to Crawford's; exceedingly valuable for an early market variety. Free. July.

✓ **Wheatland**—New. Originated by Mr. Rodgers of Wheatland, N. Y., who has 20 acres and says this variety is the best of all. Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 lbs. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty at the New York State Fair. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them. Free.

✓ **Waterloo**—Originated at Waterloo, N. Y. Medium to large, good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces. Adheres to the stone like Amsden and Hale's; ripens with Amsden and Alexander, about the same size, but of better quality; also seems less disposed to decay than the other early sorts.

✓ **Ward's Late Free**—Medium to large; yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white, juicy and good; valuable for late preserving. Tree vigorous. Free. September.

A CAREFUL COMPLIANCE WITH
the suggestions and rules found in
this Catalogue will insure our customers
success in making their stock thrive
and bear fruit in nine cases out of ten.

Plums.

The Plum, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere:

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

Special Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
3 to 6 feet.....	50c.	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet.....	35c.	3.50

Abundance—Equaling in thrift and beauty any known fruit tree. An early and profuse bearer; fruit very large, somewhat oval; amber, turning to a rich cherry red, with a decided bloom; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, with a rich sweetness; has a small stone and parts readily from the flesh. Ripens in advance of other plums.

Boton—Lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry, and heavy bloom. Large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose, flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Forest Rose—A fine new variety, and is highly recommended. Quality first-class.

Forest Garden—Another new seedling of great promise, and well worth cultivation for market. Excellent for preserves.

✓ **Pottowattomie**—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, perfect, hardy, and an immense bearer. Fruit yellow, overspread with bright pink, and prominent white dots. No astringency in skin or pulp. Claimed to be curculio proof.

Moore's Arctic—Originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio, and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters. Large, dark purple; flavor very fine, both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper.

Simoni (Apricot Plum)—Except in the veining of the leaves the tree resembles the Peach. Fruit a brick-red color, flat. Flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Hardy, and valuable as an ornamental fruit tree; bears abundantly and very young.

✓ **Wolf**—Nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect free stone; superior for cooking and serving with sugar, as Peaches are used. Tree a good grower, very hardy, and is becoming popular wherever known. Ripens in August.

Common Sorts.

	Each.	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	35c.	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	25c.	2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	20c.	2.00

✓ **De Soto**—Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

✓ **German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying. Color, dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Vigorous. September.

✓ **Marianna**—An accidental seedling originating in Texas. Unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Round, and of a peculiar light red color. Its productiveness is marvellous; one of the best of the Chickasaw varieties. August.

✓ **Miner**—(Townsend.) An improved variety of the Chickasaw; originated in Lancaster, Pa. Medium size; oblong, pointed at apex. Skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled with fine bloom. Flesh soft, juicy, vinous, and adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking and esteemed for market in the West. Productive.

✓ **Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, with blue bloom. Very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. August.

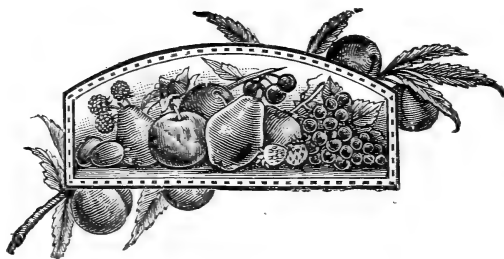
✓ **Wild Goose**—Large, rich, crimson, beautiful. Flesh soft, rich, melting, delicious, with a full fruity flavor. Tree a strong grower, prolific. A great many spurious kinds are being sold for Wild Goose, but the true sort is a large plum and ripens early in July. Succeeds best on light land.

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Care of Trees when Received.

When trees are delivered to you do not throw them into your wagon with roots all exposed and haul them through sun and air to your home, but cover them up carefully with wet straw and burlap, and as soon as possible place them in the earth until you are ready to plant them out. Unjust censure is often heaped on the nurseryman in consequence of trees not living or doing well, when the difficulty is simply the result of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the purchaser in not properly protecting and caring for his stock when received. If trees are at all dried or shriveled place them at once in water, completely covering them for three or four days, then take them out and puddle the roots well with a coating of thin mud, and plant them out as desired.

Cherries.



The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to two months by a proper selection of varieties.

The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

The varieties called Heart Cherries were formerly recognized by their heart shape and by having tender and melting flesh, while those called Bigarreus had firm, hard flesh; but there is now, no longer, any clear division between them, as by frequent crossing and re-crossing new varieties have been introduced combining the characteristics of both divisions. In a similar manner the distinction which formerly existed between the Dukes and the Morellos has disappeared. The Hearts and Bigarreus are rapid growing trees with large leaves and generally upright shoots and branches, and producing sweet fruit; the Dukes and Morellos, on the contrary, have smaller foliage, smaller and more spreading shoots, make less rapid growth, and generally have acid fruit. The trees of the latter class are also hardier and less subject to bursting of the bark than the former.

Heart and Bigarreau Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
4 to 6 feet, first class.....	35c.	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet, first class.....	30c.	3.00	20.00

Black Eagle—Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and highly flavored; productive. Free. Middle of June.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender; juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Vigorous. First of June.

Downer's Late Red—Large, light red, tender, juicy and delicious; productive. Vigorous. Middle of June.

Early Purple Guigne—(Early Purple.) The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart shape, tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive. Free. May to June.

Gov. Wood—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Vigorous. First of June.

✓ **Luelling**—A new variety from Portland, Oregon; said to be the largest cherry known; of very dark color and finest quality; flesh solid and firm, and adapted to long transportation. Free. Middle of June.

✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau**—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm; juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vigorous. Middle of June.

✓ **Ohio Beauty**—(Dr. Kirtland.) Large; mottled with dark and pale red; tender, juicy and fine. Middle of June.

✓ **Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Free. June.

Duke and Morello Varieties.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100
4 to 6 feet, first-class.....	20c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	15c.	1.50	10.00

✓ **Belle de Choisy**—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Vigorous. Middle of June.

✓ **Belle Magnifique**—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive. Free. July.

✓ **Dye House**—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke, wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. Free. May and June.

✓ **Empress Eugenie**—Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. Moderate. June.

✓ **English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Moderate. July.

✓ **Early Richmond**—(Kentish, Virginian May.) Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Free. First of June.

✓ **Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. June and July.

✓ **Late Kentish**—Fruit medium, round, deep red when ripe; very juicy, highly acid. One of the best for culinary purposes. Free. June.

✓ **Large Montmorency**—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later. Free. Middle of June.

✓ **Louis Philippe**—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly, mild acid; good to best. Free. First of July.

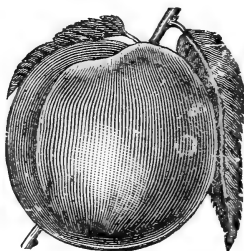
✓ **May Duke**—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety. Free. First of June.

✓ **Ostheim**—A German cherry of great excellence. Trees that have been bearing several years prove perfectly hardy and very productive. In flavor it is like the English Morello, but larger and later, and will remain on tree in good condition for some weeks after fully ripe. Vigorous. July.

✓ **Olivet**—A new variety, of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. Free. First to middle of June.

✓ **Reine Hortense**—Very fine; large, bright red, juicy and delicious. Vigorous. Last of June.

Russian Apricots.



Named Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100
4 to 6 feet, first class.	50c.	\$5.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet, first-class.	35c.	3.50	25.00

These are quite distinct from the European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, having withstood 30 degrees below zero without injury; early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from insect ravages and diseases. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested.

Alexander—Very hardy, an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy, an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Catherine—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium sized, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. July.

Gibb—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich. The best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Nicholas—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

Common Varieties.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
4 to 6 feet trees.	30c.	\$3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet trees.	25c.	2.50	15.00

Breda—Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Hemskirke—Large; bright orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious; large and remarkably handsome English variety, and one of the very best. End of July.

✓ **Large Early**—Medium; orange, with a red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; one of the best early sorts. Middle of July.

✓ **Moorpark**—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

✓ **Peach**—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and highly flavored. Similar to Moorpark. August.

✓ **Roman**—A remarkably hardy and prolific Apricot, producing good crops where none others succeed. Flesh rather dry. End of July.

✓ **Royal**—Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. End of July.

St. Ambroise—Large, oblong, very sugary and rich; a vigorous grower and very productive. Middle of August.

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Pruning Fruit Trees.

Apple trees may be pruned during mild days in February or March. Remove all dead limbs and where two branches interlock remove the smaller one. Thin the branches chiefly toward the outside of the tree in order to avoid cutting off larger limbs. If the latter must be cut off, use a fine tooth saw and saw the limb about half off from the underside first, and a little way from the base of the branch. Then saw the branch off from the upper side close to the base. This precaution will prevent the branch from splitting down. The same directions apply to the Crab. The Plum requires less pruning. Long shoots should be cut back in order to keep the tree in a symmetrical form. Where branches grow too thickly they should be thinned, but it is much better to rub off superfluous shoots as they start, than to permit them to grow and then cut them off, as the latter process induces gumming. The Cherry requires little pruning and should be pruned during the summer if at all, to avoid the formation of gum.

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Mulching.

Generally it is not a good plan to mulch continually every year. It tends to bring the roots too near the surface. But newly planted trees can generally be mulched until they secure a good start to grow.

Quinces.

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and for jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches, is all the pruning that is required.

Special Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
3 to 4 feet.....	50c.	\$5.00

Missouri Mammoth—The largest Quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight.

Meech's Prolific—This is *pre-eminently* prolific and vigorous; young trees bearing profusely; large, beautiful golden fruit as handsome as the finest oranges; flavor unsurpassed.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and productive. Free. October.

Common Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
3 to 4 feet.....	30c	\$ 3.00

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright, golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. September.

Champion—A variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine and a longer keeper. Vigorous. October and November.

Dwarf Service or Juneberry.

The bush grows four to six feet high, bunches out from the ground like currants—resembles the Common Service or Juneberry in leaf and fruit, but the fruit is larger, being half an inch in diameter, and in color almost black—commencing to bear the second year after transplanting, and bears profusely; no farm or garden should be without this most excellent dessert fruit.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Strong Plants.....	25c	\$2.50	\$15.00

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Distances for Planting.

	Rows apart.	Feet Apart.
Standard Apples.....	30	30
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20	20
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18	18
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18	16 to 18
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12	10 to 12
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12	10 to 12
Grapes.....	10 to 16	7 to 16
Currents and Gooseberries....	3 to 4	3 to 4
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4	5 to 7
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½	3 to 3½
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2	1 to 2

NOTE—A most excellent way in planting an Apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

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Heeling In.

First a trench is thrown out to one side, and a row of trees is laid down with the roots in the trench. Then a second trench is opened against the first, the soil being thrown over the roots of the trees in the first. Observe four points:

1. Always open the bundles and spread the trees thinly.
2. Sprinkle plenty of fine earth among the roots.
3. Cover them over well to at least six inches above the crown.
4. Firm the soil with the feet so that it will be in *close* contact with every root.

TESTIMONIALS.

MEADOWS, ILL., May 12, 1890.

The Home Nursery Company and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill. :

DEAR SIRs—I received the plants all right and am well pleased with them.

I. D. ROSHART.

MARSHALL, ILL., September 17, 1890.

The Home Nursery Company and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill. :

DEAR SIRs—Enclose you remittance for three memberships. I think your undertaking is a very good one, and must compliment the State Grange of Illinois in regard to arrangements with the nursery men to protect the farmers from the wholesale robbery that is now going on in this line of business.

A. A. TAUBENECK, *Secretary.*

P. S.—Will send order for stock in a few days.

DEWEY, ILL., May 17, 1890.

To Whom it May Concern:

Having done business with the Home Nursery Co., of Normal, Illinois, for the past three years, I can cheerfully and willingly recommend them for honest and fair dealing, and their stock is first-class and true to name.

FRANK HOLDER.

TUSCOLA, ILL., April 23, 1890.

The Home Nursery Company and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill. :

DEAR SIRs—I received my bill of trees on the 22d and found them in good condition. Well pleased with trees. Yours,

E. B. LYONS.

DEWEY, ILL., May 17, 1890.

To Whom it May Concern:

Having bought and received an order of nursery stock from the Home Nursery of Normal, Ill., I highly recommend said nursery stock to all parties desirous of purchasing first-class stock. I have bought nursery stock for the past twenty years, and find their stock far superior to any other I ever invested in.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. JEFFRIES.

DES MOINES, IOWA, May 12, 1890.

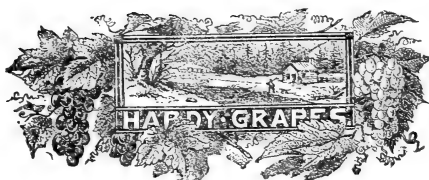
The Home Nursery Company and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill. :

DEAR SIRs—Yours of the 30th inst. received; also the ten evergreens all O. K. They fill the bill to the letter. I am well pleased with the lot and will always say a good word for your company for correcting errors honorably.

Respectfully,

J. M. GRIFFITH,

No. 318 East Second Street.



Grapes.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The present list contains the best well tried and approved varieties of native Grapes. Hardiness, good quality and productiveness are the principal points of character in relation to which excellence is sought in this favorite fruit, and the varieties here offered are those that have proven themselves superior in all these respects though there are wide differences between them, making some of them more and some less desirable for certain localities, purposes and tastes.

Besides these better known, this list also contains a number of new varieties not yet much disseminated, but which after fair trial are judged to possess qualities of superior excellence.

No fruit can be more easily raised in all parts of the country, and none is more grateful and healthy or in more general demand than the Grape; consequently it has peculiar demands upon our attention and should be freely and universally planted.

Valuable New Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 years, first-class	\$1.00	\$10.00

Eaton—This promising new Grape is *similar in foliage to Concord*, and *in growth, health, hardiness and quality is in every respect its equal*, while in size of bunch and berry is much larger and more attractive in appearance. Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the underside with a thick, brownish yellow down; bunch very large, twelve to twenty-five ounces, compact, double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin but tough, pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds and dissolving easily in the mouth; very juicy; ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

Jewell—New; originated by John Burr of Kansas, originator of the Early Victor to which it is very similar in appearance and quality, but claimed much earlier, ripening with the earliest; black, bunch and berry medium; sweet and sprightly; good, without a trace of fox; vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and very productive, and has never been known to either rot or mildew.

Moyer—Originated in Lincoln Co., Ontario, Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. It ripens with very earliest varieties, some three weeks before the Concord. Is of the best quality, equal to the Delaware, which it much resembles, but is even sweeter, though not quite as high flavored, and without a trace of fox; pulp very juicy and tender to the center; skin thin but tough, to which characteristic, in part, it owes its good keeping, handling and shipping qualities; bunches medium, about the same as Delaware; shouldered, the berries are a little larger and adhere tenaciously to the stem. When over-ripe it gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins. The color is a rich dark red; the vine is vigorous, short-jointed and compact grower; very hardy.

Goethe—(Roger's No. 1.) This is for the West decidedly the best of all Roger's Hybrids; bunch medium, rather loose, shouldered; berry very large, oval; very good when yet white, when it resembles the White Malaga; pale red, with beautiful bloom when fully ripe; thin skin, tender pulp, very juicy, sweet and delicious; ripens after the Concord; too late for the East or North to be fully appreciated there, but exceedingly productive, vigorous and healthy here, but should not be overtaxed when young, as like most of Roger's Hybrids it is apt to overbear; very fine for market and table and makes a delicious white wine.

Missouri Riessling—Originated with Nicholas Grein, Hermann, Mo. A very fine, very hardy and healthy grape, a seedling from Taylor; bunch and berry medium, compact, pale yellow changing to amber when very ripe; sweet, juicy and vinous; very tender pulp; quality best for table, and also makes very fine wine, resembling the famous Riessling; should be planted by everyone, as it is healthy and hardy even at the extreme North.

Moore's Diamond—Vine a vigorous grower, with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew; a prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds; berry about the size of Concord; rich, sprightly and sweet; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Very Popular Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 year, first class.....	30c.	\$ 3.00

Niagara—Originated in Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy, first fruiting in 1872. It has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large, uniform, and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord and skin thin but tough; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet; ripens with the Concord.

Empire State—(Rickett's). New; a seedling from Hartford Prolific fertilized with the Clinton, hence very hardy and vigorous; bunches large, long, shouldered; berry medium to large; flesh tender, juicy and rich, with a slight native aroma; ripens very early, and continues a long time in use.

Ulster Prolific—A nice native seedling; a red grape of good quality, healthy growth and great productiveness; will probably be found valuable for general use, as it seems to have all the characteristics of our hardy and healthy native varieties.

Vergennes—A chance seedling found at Vergennes, Vt. Free from mildew; very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber; rich and delicious; flesh meaty and tender; ripens as early as Hartford Prolific and is an excellent late keeper.

Wyoming Red—A very early red grape, desirable for the garden and vineyard; a good grower and healthy; bunch and berry small to medium, sweet, but a little foxy.



Standard Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Well tried sorts.....	25c.	\$2.50	\$18.00

Pocklington—Is a seedling of the Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington Co., New York, an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy both in wood and foliage; strong grower; never mildews; is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set.

Moore's Early—A seedling of Concord, combining great vigor, health and productiveness; ten days earlier than Hartford; in quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord; bunch large; berries very large; black.

Jefferson—Produced by a cross of the Concord and Iona by J. H. Ricketts, Newburg, New York. Bunch large, shouldered, often double-shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin rather

thick; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty, yet tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, aromatic and rich; a handsome, excellent grape, either for market or home use; ripens about the time of Concord.

Duchess—The new seedling grape Duchess originated with A. J. Caywood in Ulster Co., New York. Bunches medium to large (often 8 inches long), shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish, white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; rich and delicious; ripens with the Delaware; white.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality; ripens one week earlier than the Delaware; purple.

Lady Washington—(Rickett's). A new Grape, a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound; vine strong, very hardy, and has so far resisted the attacks of insect enemies without harm; very highly recommended by leading pomologists.

Worden—This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger; the fruit is better flavored and ripens several days earlier.

Common Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100
Well tried sorts.	20c.	\$2.00	\$10.00

Agawam—(Rogers' No. 15). Large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth, rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor; very much subject to disease, and too high flavor here, where all its aroma is developed, to be very desirable.

Champion—Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine a strong and healthy grower and a good bearer; an early variety.

Clinton—Bunches medium sized, compact, shouldered; berries round rather small; skin covered with a thick bloom; flesh quite acid, with a brisk vinous flavor; vines exceedingly hardy, vigorous and very productive; ripens about the first of October, but improves by hanging longer on the vines; makes a good wine; this variety is especially valuable for its keeping qualities.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes; bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, skin thin, flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

Hartford Prolific—A variety of great value in Northern localities. Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, skin thick, flesh sweet, juicy, perfumed, good; vines vigorous and exceedingly productive. Ripens two weeks before the Concord.

Martha—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness; bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly; ripens with Concord.

Salem—(Roger's No. 53). Bunches large and compact; berries large, round; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sweet and good; ripens soon after the Delaware.

Old Reliables.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100
1 year.....	8c.	\$.80	\$ 5.00
2 years.....	12½c.	1.25	7.00

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet; bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; early.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc., bushes large and loose; berries large, of a coppery color, becoming purplish when well ripened, two weeks later than the Isabella; good, but too liable to rot.

Iona—(Dr. Grant). Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose; berries medium, of a fine, clear wine color; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, with a sweet, brisk, vinous flavor; ripens about a week after the Delaware.

Ives' Seedling—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center; valuable in the South.

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Treatment of Berry Plants.

When the plants and vines are received from the nursery they should be immediately opened and taken from the package. Keep from wind and sun as either will destroy the fine rootlets in a few moments. Plants that are not to be set the next day should be heeled in. Plow a furrow long enough to hold all the plants, being careful that the land side is kept straight. Break open the bunches of Strawberry plants and spread them out up against the land side, so that all the roots will come in contact with the soil. Draw the soil up around the roots and give it a good firming. Water when necessary. Raspberry tips should be treated likewise. If the bunches are heeled in without being broken open, all but the outside plants will rot. Red Raspberries, Blackberries and Grape vines may be set in the center of the trench about three inches apart and earth hauled around them from both sides. It is a good plan to have plants come early and heel them in. Then when we are ready to plant we can tell better what will grow and be more sure of an even stand.

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Best Kind of Soil.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining, if necessary, but nearly all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.



Currants.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant. An easy method of destroying the currant worm is by the use of powdered White Hellebore (*Veratrum Album*).

Set four feet apart in rich ground. To cultivate successfully at the West, in our hot suns, they should be planted on the north side of a fence or buildings, where they will be partially shaded, and where cultivated in open ground very heavily mulched with coarse manure, straw or litter. Always plant on a northern exposure, if possible, in well drained but moist soil; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worm appears dust with hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

Special Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 years, first-class.....	25c.	\$2.00

Fay's Prolific—A seedling originated by Lincoln Fay of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and for size, beauty and productiveness is the most remarkable red currant ever grown. The berry is fully equal to the Cherry Currant, while the flavor is much superior. The stems are double the length on an average and the fruit hangs on well, never dropping as in other currants. Branches four to six inches long, and truly surpasses anything in the currant line.

Crandall—Originated in Kansas. In form of bush similar to our common currants, but making a stronger growth; fruit bluish black, and in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; has a distinct flavor, desirable for pies, etc.

Select Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
2 years, first-class.....	10c.	\$1.00	\$7.00

Long Bunch Holland—Large, bright red, with very long bunches.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in a fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts; very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage; very productive.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Common Varieties.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.
2 years, first-class.....	75c.	\$5.00

Red Dutch—An old variety, excellent and well known.

White Dutch—An excellent and well known sort.

Black Naples—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

WAKENDA, MO., Oct. 23, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—The apple trees received from you were the best I ever got. I will soon send you some more names of my neighbors who want certificates of membership in the Home Nursery Co.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. A. MEIER.

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Fall Planting.

When planted in the fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice, and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines and other delicate stock in the fall, *the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the first winter.* The surplus earth should be removed early in the spring.

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RANTOUL, ILL., Oct. 24, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—T. W. Lepper is short one honeysuckle in his order. Parties here are well pleased with stock. Please forward shortage.

Yours Respectfully, W. C. WRIGHT,
Agent Ill. Cent. R. R.



Gooseberries.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure the ground is under-drained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative and the demand is yearly increasing.

Special Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 years, No. 1	30c	\$3.00

Industry—It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety, and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.

White Smith—Fruit large, roundish, oblong; flavor first-rate.

Crown Bob—Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first-class.

Common Varieties.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 25.
2 years	15c.	\$1.00	\$1.75

Downing—Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy, and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews. Fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.

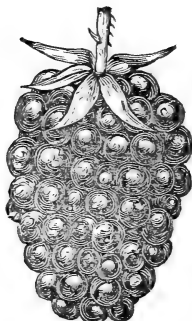
Mountain Seedling—A strong grower and heavy bearer; berries very large, dark red, smooth; a profitable variety.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

October 23, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRS—I received my cherry trees in good condition. Well pleased. Send me price-list for spring delivery. Respectfully, WM. HOGAN.



Blackberries.

Many kinds of Blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for Raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows eight feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture plant rows five feet apart and plant three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

New Sorts Recommended.

	Per Six.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Strong plants.....	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$ 8.00

Springstead's Seedling—Introduced by us. Fruit and bush very large; comes into bearing just after the Snyder; perfectly hardy; very desirable.

Freed—Tested and highly recommended; berry medium sized and sweet; little or no hard core; bush hardy and thrifty grower, and bears abundantly. Ripens one week later than Snyder.

Wachusett Thornless—Was found growing wild on Monadnock Mountain. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any Blackberry we have seen; it is a good keeper; ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy, and *almost free from thorns*. Those who have cultivated thorny kinds must admit that this variety, which bears a good crop of berries, does well in any soil, and if free from thorns, cannot fail to be a great acquisition.

Erie—Very large and very early; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer; producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Special Varieties.

	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000
No. 1 plants	50c.,	\$2.50	\$20.00

Taylor's Prolific—A new variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30 degrees below zero unharmed. Berries

large (nearly as large as Kittatinny) and of the highest quality. Canes of strong, spreading growth; and in productiveness it is simply remarkable, fully equaling in this respect the Snyder, which it nearly doubles in size. It ripens with Kittatinny. The editor of the *Indiana Farmer*, in speaking of this variety says: "Never have we seen such masses of fruit growing on vines before. The strong stalks were literally bent down to the ground with the weight that was upon them."

Stone's Hardy Blackberry—Is a chance seedling which originated near Rockford, Ill. It is an upright and vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short-jointed; ripens early, turns dark red and is very hardy; the berry is black and glossy when ripe and has a delicious flavor. It commences to ripen its fruit about five days earlier than the Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer. The fruit is well protected by the thick, heavy foliage.

Wilson's Early—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive; ripens the whole crop nearly together.

Common Varieties.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
First-class stock	25c.	\$1.50	\$10.00

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. Most prolific blackberry grown.

Kittatinny—Commences to ripen after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

Preparation for Planting.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to a half dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

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ONARGA, ILL., OCT. 28, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRS—Trees came to hand in good order. The bill is satisfactorily filled.

Yours, etc.

S. B. HOWARD.



Raspberries.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure it from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants on a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is much exposed, and the plants inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficient to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

Raspberries may be made very profitable with good cultivation.

New Varieties.

	Per doz.	Per 100
First-class.....	\$1.00	\$5.00

Nemaha—Originated by Hon. Robert Furnes, of Nebraska. Has been well tested on our experimental grounds and we recommend it. For hardiness, strength and growth of cane, productiveness, size and quality of fruit, it is unsurpassed. The berry is large, black and firm. It is doubtful if a better berry can be found.

Johnson's Sweet—Very highly recommended; has been thoroughly tested on our experimental grounds; perfectly hardy, and a good strong grower; fruit medium to large; color black. Its most remarkable feature is sweetness, requiring little or no sugar. For drying purposes it has no superior.

Earharts' Everbearing—A new sort. Strong, stocky grower, with an abundance of stout, heavy spines; very hardy; fruit of large size, jet black, and of good quality, commencing to ripen early and continues till stopped by freezing in the autumn.

Special Varieties.

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Good plants.....	50c.	\$1.50	\$8.00

Gregg—The leading late blackcap and popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good culture very productive. Berries are large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It requires a good strong soil to produce the best results and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters. Not the least of its many merits is its value for evaporating, as it is said to give more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety. It is by far the best late blackcap we have and the largest of any.

Shaffer's Colossal—This is described as "the largest" raspberry in the world, and as hardy as the Turner. It is of the class called hybrids by some; color of a purple hue; ripens late.

Souhegan—A variety of the most positive value, of excellent quality, about as large as the Gregg, and astonishingly prolific, exceeding in this respect any raspberry known; a perfect iron-clad in hardness, and extremely early, at least two weeks earlier than the Doolittle.

Cuthbert—A variety of the greatest excellence. One of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous and enormously productive; berries are large, conical, rich, crimson, very handsome and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, best; commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until others are gone.

Turner—A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety known.

Mammoth Cluster—A well known old variety, yet retained for its high quality and productiveness. Rich and juicy, with much bloom; canes strong and vigorous. Medium to late.

Ohio—A very strong-growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most if not the most valuable for market.

Fruit Growing is Profitable.

In spite of all the complaints expressed of late by fruit growers all over the country that the business does not pay, the general sentiment is that with the exception only of market gardening, no industry makes a more favorable showing in regard to profitable returns than does this. It is the energetic, skillful and painstaking manager who makes money, while the slovenly fruit grower may not be able to make the business pay—and surely the latter will have to go. His retirement will only make the success of the successful more assured.

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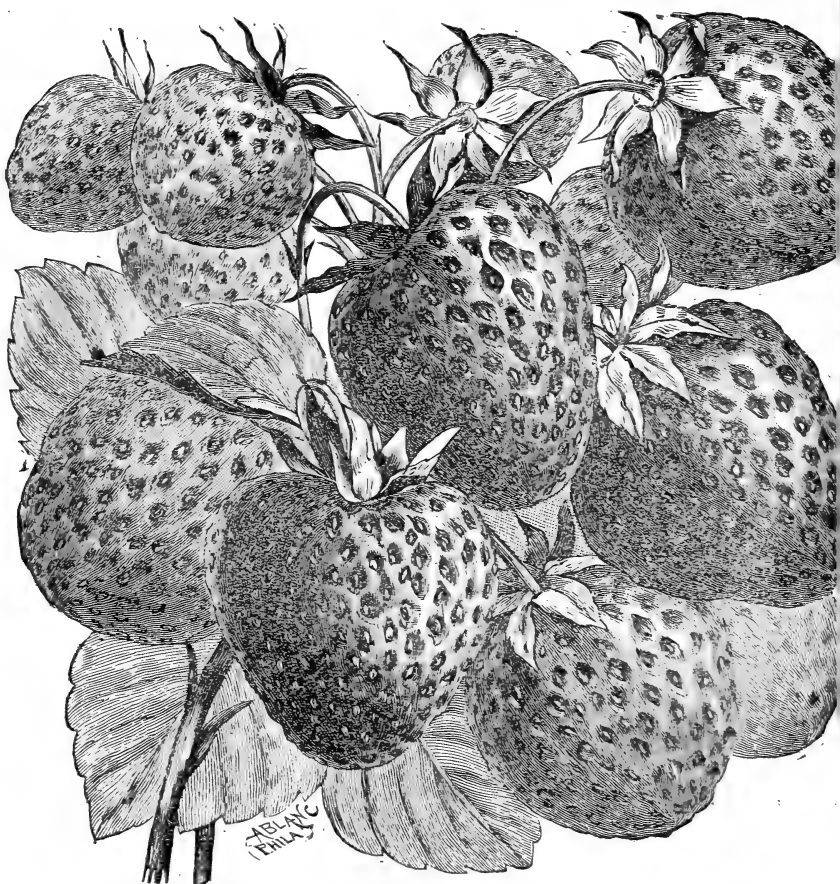
LOVINGTON, ILL., Oct. 25, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRS—I received my bill of trees on the 24th. They were in good shape and am well pleased with the bill.

Respectfully,

T. F. PORTER.



Strawberries.

First of all the small fruits in the month of May comes the beautiful and wholesome, appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in three feet rows, fifteen inches apart, for field culture; and fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, uncover early in the spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade a light dressing of manure.

Varieties marked "P" are Pistillate, and need some perfect blossom variety every three or four rows.

Valuable New Varieties.

	Per Doz.	Per 25.	Per 100.
Good plants.....	60c.	\$1.00	\$2.50

Michel's Early—Michel's Early is the earliest of all good and reliable strawberries. It is two weeks earlier and is as productive as the Crescent; a perfect bloomer; size above medium to large and very uniform, never running to small buttons; color beautifully scarlet; shaped handsomely conical, never irregular and shapeless; similar to the Wilson; quality very fine—pronounced by all who have tested it to be the finest—possessing the flavor of the wild strawberry; plant very vigorous and healthy, making numerous strong and deep-rooted plants; foliage on long stems and very large, with never a trace of rust or blight, retaining its green lustre all winter. It is a true iron-clad.

Haverland (P.)—Profitable by reason of its productiveness and earliness, but it is hardly firm enough for distant shipment. Requires deep, heavy soil. Plant exceedingly vigorous and healthy; fruit large, handsome and good, though not of the best quality; rather long in shape and of a bright, glossy crimson. Early.

Crawford—The plant is large and stocky, usually free from rust; a luxuriant grower and an abundant bearer; blossom perfect, very strongly staminate; fruit very large and usually of regular form; first berries are sometimes slightly flattened or triangular, but never coxcomb or misshapen; it has a smooth surface and is of beautiful red color, ripening without white ends. The seeds are even with the surface or slightly raised; this, with its firm flesh, enables it to endure handling and carrying with but little damage.

Special Varieties.

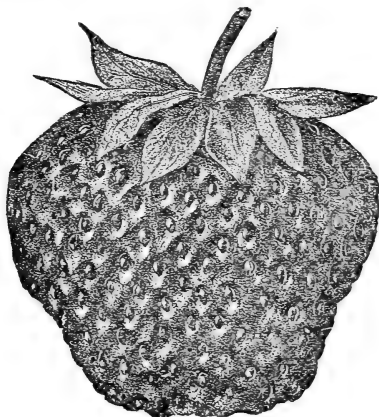
	Per 25.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Good Plants.....	50c.	\$1.00	\$ 7.00

Bubach, No. 5—(P.) A wonderful berry in vigor of plant and yield of fruit even under careless culture. The fruit is in many instances enormous, and the average is large and handsome. It is exceedingly productive and very valuable for a near-by market. Mid-season.

Jessie—Recently introduced from Wisconsin. Plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless; on moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long stout fruit stalks hold the fruit up well from the ground; berries of largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid and of most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

Warfield, No. 2—(P.) A variety that is very likely to supercede the Crescent, which it rivals in yield and excels in size, beauty and firmness. Quality pleasant, sub-acid, good; the plant is a vigorous grower, with bright healthy foliage; one of the few new sorts that has sustained the claims made for it by its introducers, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the best market berries. Early.

Mt. Vernon—(P.) A large, late, very productive variety; a strong, healthy grower, with strong fruit stalks; fruit conical, bright red, uniformly large and of excellent quality.



Common Sorts.

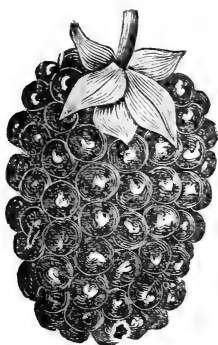
	Per 25.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Hardy Plants.....	25c.	75c.	\$ 5.00

Crescent Seedling—(P.) Medium; conical; bright scarlet; very uniform in size. A beautiful berry. Has been shipped 200 miles without changing color. It is astonishing in its productiveness, yielding, it is claimed, 10,000 quarts to the acre. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

Charles Downing—A general favorite, succeeding everywhere, under all systems of culture; medium to large; bright crimson; handsome; moderately firm, and of superior quality. One of the best for home use.

Sharpless—One of the best varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor; good bearer, bright color.

Captain Jack—Immense yielder; fruit medium to large, good flavor; similar to the Wilson, but better flavor. It is a strong and luxuriant grower, healthy and productive; berries large, handsome and solid.



Dewberry or Running Blackberry.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Strong Plants.....	50c.	\$3.00	\$20.00

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and a half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like Blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates where that precaution may be necessary.

Wintering.

Trees received in the fall for spring planting should be heeled in some dry spot, free from grass or weeds that would harbor mice, and the root, trunk and most of the branches be covered with earth. Leave the earth as finished, somewhat mound-shaped to shed water. Then cover any exposed tops with evergreen branches, and the trees will be safe.

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BLUE MOUND, ILL., Nov. 10, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I received the bill of trees and found them all right, and was well pleased with them. Paid the express agent \$36.00. I will want more stock in the spring. Yours respectfully, GEORGE MCQUALITY.

Asparagus.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Peter Henderson, one of the largest gardeners, and the highest authority on this subject, says the asparagus crop sometimes yields \$1000 per acre, and for ten years, beginning with the planting, an average annual *profit* of \$400 per acre.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well-rotted barn-yard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart, in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

	Per 25.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Hardy Plants.....	25c.	75c.	\$ 5.00

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Selection.

Thrifty young trees are preferable to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous, and they bear transplanting better and far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

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LOAMI, ILL., Jan. 21, 1891.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I want to tell you what good luck I had with my fruit last summer; I only lost eight trees out of seventy-five. All my trees and small fruits grew splendid. ⁵/₁₆ I think your way of doing business is just the grandest think for the farmer that can be, and I would recommend it to anyone as the best and by far the cheapest.

Yours,

HENRY KINNEY.

Rhubarb

or Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

Each. Per Doz.

Strong roots.....10c. \$ 1.00

Early Scarlet—Rather small; but early and good.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Planting Evergreens.

I have adopted Evergreens as ornamental trees. I planted with care, and lost hundreds of trees. Yet I thought things were done in the best manner possible, but that won't save the Evergreens from dying. All the water and all the care in the world will not preserve Evergreens, if you once let the dirt dry on the roots. The outside moisture on the roots must not be allowed to dry if you want the tree to live. There is a resinous substance on the outside of the roots, and if the roots once become dry, water can never penetrate that resinous covering, and the plant cannot but die. There is not a tree on my place that I don't prune every year. I have a pair of long shears, and in some cases I climb the trees.—*Dr. Lyons before the Illinois State Horticultural Society.*

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RICHVIEW, ILL., Oct. 25, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—The trees reached me in good order this A. M.

Yours, DAN'L TEEL.

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DALTON CITY, ILL, Oct. 23, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I received my trees all in good shape and am well pleased with them.

Yours respectfully, J. C. McREYNOLDS.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Mulberries.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries."—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

Each.

4 to 6 feet.....50c.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of good size and produced in great abundance.

Each.

4 to 6 feet.....25c.

The Lawn.

Nature teaches the lesson that irregularity in the landscape or ornamental garden leads to the most pleasing effects. Recall all the beautiful natural scenery you have met, and it is throughout devoid of straight lines. Another point is this: The boundary and building outlines in the vicinity of the lawn and ornamental parts are usually perfectly straight, hence out of accord with nature's principle of effective arrangement. To therefore have the lawn as pleasing as possible all the more requires that the laying out be done irregularly for offsetting or relieving the effect of the existing straight lines now so strong.

Nuts.

Almond (Soft Shell)—Is not quite hardy; kernel sweet and rich.

Each.

3 to 4 feet.....50c.

Butternut—A native species, the *Juglans Cinerea* of botanists; wood light color; tree handsome.

Each.

4 to 5 feet.....40c.

Chestnut (American) — Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter; very hardy.

Each.

3 to 4 feet.....20c.

4 to 6 feet.....30c.

Chestnut (Spanish)—A tree producing nuts of very large size and good flavor; not quite hardy here.

Each.

3 to 4 feet.....50c.

Japanica (Japan Chestnut)—A valuable new Chestnut with very large fruit; newly introduced; bears very young.

Each.

3 to 4 feet.....75c.

Filbert (English)—The fruit of these is so much larger and better flavored than our native species, as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where they will succeed.

Each.

3 to 4 feet.....50c.

Walnut (Black)—This rich and fine flavored nut is hardy and succeeds everywhere, and makes a vigorous growth; well worthy of cultivation.

Each.

4 to 6 feet.....20c.

6 to 8 feet.....25c.

Spring or Fall Planting, Which?

A hard question, because no one knows the season ahead. Summer drouth is harder on spring than fall planting; extremely cold weather the reverse of this in its effects. In the southern states November to January is the preferred planting season generally. Taking one year with another, we would not recommend fall planting in localities where the winters are known to be severe. Yet even here there might be little risk in fall planting with any but the stone fruits, strawberries, evergreens, and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants; these we would prefer to plant in the spring. But whether done in the spring or fall, let the planting be done early in the season.



ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our standpoint, there is no greater influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection.

A tree of almost any kind is a beautiful object; an ample and well-developed tree, in a natural or in a cultivated state, invariably excites our admiration; a group of trees is still more interesting. In planting ornamental trees there is opportunity for the display of much skill and taste; but, without much experience or a cultivated taste in tree planting, one can seldom go so far astray in the right performance of the work that nature itself will not, by the efforts of a few years' growth, harmonize incongruities, modify false groupings, and mould all into a scene of beauty. The necessity or the opportunity to plant trees is seldom absent, and by the practice of this work we benefit ourselves and others for the present and in the future. The number and variety of hardy trees suitable to plant in this climate are now great, and increasing, and few are aware of the many beautiful features they present.

Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable but thereby saving a large amount of food.

PIPER CITY, ILL., Oct. 22, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I received the trees in good shape. Much obliged.

NELSON STEDMAN.

Deciduous Trees.

Write for prices on sizes not mentioned.

New and Valuable.

Alder (*Imperiæ Cut Leaved*)—*Lasciniata Imperialis*. A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. New. Each, 3 to 5 ft., 75c.

Ash (Flowering)—*Ornus Europæens*. A very ornamental dwarf tree; flower fringe-like, greenish white; early in June; in large clusters on end of the branches. Each, 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

Beech (Purple Leaved)—*Purpurea*. A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in autumn. A very striking contrast with ornamental trees. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Catalpa (Teas: Japanese Hybrid)—This is a cross between *Catalpa Speciosa* and the Japanese *Kaempferii*, and in vigorous growth it surpasses either. It has large, luxuriant foliage, and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots, and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured twenty-five degrees or more below zero. Each, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*)—White or Large Flowering Dogwood. Although this beautiful small tree is justly esteemed for its large, showy flowers in the spring and its deep scarlet berries and foliage in the fall, we believe it will yet be more called for, though the present demand is large. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Elm (Purple)—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young. Each, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

Horse Chestnut (*Esculus*)—*Alba Plena*. Double White. A superb variety; large spikes of handsome double flowers. Each, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

Horse Chestnut (Red Flowering)—*Rubicunda*. Not so rapid a grower as the White; foliage of a dark green, and blooms earlier. A very showy tree. Each, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

Magnolia (*Acuminata*)—Cucumber Tree; one of the largest growing of the species. It forms a fine pyramidal-shaped tree. The flowers are yellowish white, medium sized, appearing in June. The fruit when green resembles a small cucumber; but when ripe it is of a deep scarlet. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Maple (Wier's Cut Leaved)—*Laciniata*. A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and

drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. Each, 4 to 6 ft., 40c.

Maple (Norway)—*Platanoides*. A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green. Probably the best Maple in cultivation. Each, 4 to 6 ft., 40c.

Plum (Purple Leaved)—*Prunus Pissardii*. New. A very remarkable and beautiful new plant, with black bark and dark purple leaves—as dark as those of the Purple Beech and remaining *very constant* until late in the fall; the new growth is especially bright. The fruit is also red and said to be very good. This tree will undoubtedly be a great acquisition. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Peach (*Amygdalus*)—Double White. *Alba Plena*. Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; hardy. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Peach (*Amygdalus*)—Various colored. *Versicolor fl. pl.* The most singular of all the flowering trees; flowers variously white and red and variegated on the tree at the same time. Flowers early, perfectly hardy. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Peach (*Amygdalus*)—*Purpurea*. Blood Leaved. Leaves are of a deep crimson purple in the spring. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Thorn ("Paul's New Double")—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like *Verbenas*; are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo)—*Adiantifolia*. A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicately hair-like lines. Each, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

Selected Varieties.

Ash (American White)—Good sized tree, with straight trunk and feathery foliage. Each, 5 to 6 ft., 20c.; 6 to 8 ft., 25c.; 8 to 10 ft., 30c.

Birch (European White)—*Betula Alba*. A well known tree, with graceful, airy foliage and silvery white bark; very desirable for the lawn, either as a single specimen or in contrast with other trees in a group. Each, 5 to 6 ft., 25c.; 6 to 8 ft., 40c.; 8 to 10 ft., 50c.

Catalpa (*Speciosa*)—A variety originating at the West, more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common *Catalpa* (*Syringifolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. Each, 4 to 6 ft., 10c.; 6 to 8 ft., 15c.; 8 to 10 ft., 25c.

Elm (*Ulmus*)—American White. *Americana*. The noble, drooping spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees. Each, 4 to 6 ft., 15c.; 6 to 8 ft., 25c.; 8 to 10 ft., 35c.

Linden (American)—A rapid grower, large leaf, beautiful form fragrant flowers. Each, 6 to 8 ft., 15c.; 8 to 10 ft., 35c.

Maple (Silver Leaved)—*A. Dasycarpum*. One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree. Each, 6 to 8 ft., 15c.; 8 to 10 ft., 20c.

Box Elder (Ash Leaved Maple)—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green permeated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; excellent for avenues. Each, 5 to 6 ft., 15c.; 6 to 8 ft., 20c.; 8 to 10 ft., 30c.

Sugar or Rock Maple—A very popular American tree; and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranks among the very best both for the lawn and the avenue. Each, 4 to 6 ft., 25c.; 6 to 8 ft., 30c.

Mountain Ash (European, *Sorbus aucuparia*.)—A very beautiful tree of medium size, with an erect stem, smooth bark and round head; covered during the Fall and Winter with bright scarlet berries; universally admired. Each, 4 to 5 ft., 15c.; 6 to 8 ft., 20c.

Mountain Ash (Oak Leaved, *S. quercifolia*)—A handsome tree of erect habit and rich, green foliage, deeply lobed; very hardy and desirable. Each, 4 to 6 ft., 30c.; 6 to 8 ft., 40c.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers. Each, 4 to 6 ft., 25c.; 6 to 8 ft., 35c.

Crowding.

Crowding trees against buildings and walks is a common fault, which arises from not having future size in mind when the young trees are set. In the case of buildings, it renders them damp, dark and unhealthy, leading also to decay of the woodwork.

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EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—The trees and vines are perfectly satisfactory as to quality. I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

MAYNARD SHARPE.

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Number of Trees to an Acre.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

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LONG PRAIRIE, ILL., Nov. 10, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I received my bill of trees O. K. Can say I am well pleased with my trees. I shall favor you with a bill for spring delivery.

Yours truly,

B. F. DOUTHITT,

Weeping Deciduous Trees.

Beech (Weeping, *Pendula*)—Originated in Belgium. Remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree, of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich, luxurient foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty. Each, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

Birch (*Betula*. Cut-Leaved Weeping, *Lasciniata Pendula*)—An elegant erect tree, with slender drooping branches and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety and worthy a place on every lawn. Each, 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

Elm (*Ulmus*—*Pendula* Camperdown)—Its vigorous, irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, over-lap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. The finest Weeping Elm. Each, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

Mulberry (Teas Weeping)—A very thrifty, vigorous grower; perfectly hardy; forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome. New and valuable. Each, first-class, \$1.50.

Poplar (*Populus*—Large Leaved Weeping, *Grandidentata*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long slender branches like cords, which droop gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green; deeply serrated. Each, first-class, \$1.00.

American Weeping Willow (*American Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping tree; more ornamental than the *Babylonica*. Each, 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow (*Caprera pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy. Each, 2 years, 50c.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—Of drooping habit; said to be perfectly hardy in the Northwest. Each, 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

WHITEFIELD, ILL, Aug. 11, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRS—The trees you sent me last spring have done extra well, considering the extremely dry, unfavorable summer we have had. The 50 Apricots all lived but one; but *one* dead pear tree out of 62, and of the 150 peach all are alive but 6—all having made a splendid growth.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. SNELL.

Ornamental Shrubs.

ALL STRONG, WELL ROOTED PLANTS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus*)—These are fine shrubs and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall, when nearly all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation. Colors, red and white; single and double. Each 25c.; per doz. \$2.50.

Almond (*Amygdalus*)—Dwarf Double; red and white. Beautiful shrub with small double, rosy blossoms. Each 25c.; per doz. \$2.50.

Berberry (*Berberis*) Purple Leaved. *Purpurea*. A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge. Each 25c.; per doz. \$2.50.

EUROPEAN (*Vulgaris*).—A fine shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. Each 25c.; per doz. \$2.50

Calycanthus, or Sweet Scented Shrub (*Calycanthe*)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards. Each 25c.

Deutzia—This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Crenata flore pleno*)—Flowers double; white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. Each 25c.

SLENDER BRANCHED (*Gracilis*)—A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes. Each 25c.

ROUGH LEAVED (*Scabra*)—An exceedingly profuse white flowering shrub. Each 25c.

Dogwood (*Cornus*)—Red Branched. *Sanguinea*. A native species very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red. Each 25c.

Dogwood (*Cornus*)—Variegated Cornelian Cherry. *Cornus mascula variegata*. A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white; decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation. Each 50c.

Euonymus (*Burning Bush*)—Strawberry Tree. A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose colored. Planted with a background of evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine. Each 25c.; per doz. \$2.50.



Forsythia (*Viridissima*)—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow; very early in spring. A fine hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China. Each 25c.

Honeysuckle (Upright)—*Lenicera*. Red Tartarian. A well known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May. Each 25c.

Hydrangea (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—A fine shrub of recent introduction, bearing in August and September large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses. To produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring, and the ground enriched. Each 25c.

Lilac (Large Flowering White, *Alba Grandiflora*)—Very large; pure white tufts of flowers. Each 25c.

Lilac (Purple Common, *Vulgaris*)—The well-known sort. Each 25c.

Persian Lilac—Native of Persia; with small foliage and bright purple flowers. Each 50c.

Purple Fringe (*Smoke Tree, Rhus Continus*)—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers; desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering. Each 25c.

Japan Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*)—Scarlet; an old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early Spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful, useful hedge. Each 50c.

Snowberry (*Symphora raiuosa*)—A very pretty shrub, with clusters of rose colored flowers early in the Spring, followed by waxy white berries, which hang on all winter. Each 25c.

Spiræa (Meadow Sweet)—The following Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the earliest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months:

ARIÆFOLIA—White-beam, tree-leaved Spiræa; an elegant species from Northwest America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in June. Each 50c.

BILLARDI—Billard's Spiræa; rose colored; blooms nearly all summer. Each 50c.

CRENATA—Hawthorn-leaved Spiræa; dwarf habit; flowers dull white; free bloomer in May. Each 25c.

CALLOSA—Fortune's Spiræa; has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grow freely and blossoms nearly all summer. Fine. Each 25c.

CALLOSA ALBA—Fortune's Dwarf White Species; a white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; keeps in flower all summer. Each 25c.

OBOVATA—Obovate-leaved Spiræa; small and glossy toothed leaves, and small spikes of white flowers. July and August. Each 40c.

PLUM-LEAVED (*Prunifolia*)—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double, like English daisies; very profuse; blooms in April; foliage turns a beautiful bronze color in Autumn. Each 50c.

REEVESII, or **LANCEOLATA**—Lance-leaved Spiræa; a charming shrub, with narrow pointed leaves and large round clusters of white flowers, that cover the whole plant. Blooms in May. Each 25c.

FLORE PLENO—Lance-leaved Double Spiræa; a beautiful double-flowering variety. Each 40c.

THUNBERGII—Thunberg's *Spiræa*; a very pretty white-flowering variety; narrow linear leaves; valuable for forcing; among first to flower. Each 35c.

VAN HOUTTI—One of the most charming and beautiful of the *Spiræas*, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. But lately introduced from France, and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation. Each 50c.

Syringa, or Mock Orange—A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented flowers. Each 25c.

Tamarix (African, *Africana*)—Is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper; delicate small flowers in spikes. Each 25c.

Viburnum (Snow Ball, *Opulus*)—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June. Each 25c.

Plicatum (*Plicate Tiburnum*)—Rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan; flowers pure white, in very large globular heads. Each 50c.

Weigelia (Rosea)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May. Each 25c.

Weigelia (Variegated Leaved)—Fol. Variegated. Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked; flowers bright pink. Each 50c.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus*)—Virginian, Virginica. One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like white flowers. Each 50c.

Planting.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery after the earth has settled. Work the soil thoroughly about the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

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WAKENDA, CARROLL CO., MO., Nov. 8, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I hereby notify you that I received my trees all right. I have carefully set them out. My last spring setting did well in spite of the drought. You will hear from me again for spring setting.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. A. MEIER.

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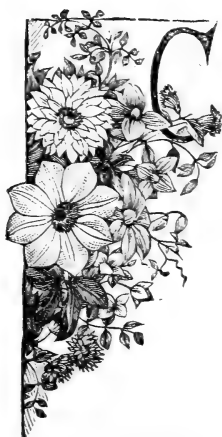
MANSFIELD, ILL., Nov. 28, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I received my trees in good condition.

Yours respectfully,

WM. DIXON.



Climbing Plants.

HARDY.

Ampelopsis, Veitchii—A miniature foliaged creeper which clings with the tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green shaded with purple; perfectly hardy and colors finely in Autumn. Each 20c.; per doz. \$2.00.

Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper—A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome, dark blue berries. Calculated to take the place of the celebrated English Ivy, and in summer is really not inferior to it. Each 20c.; per dozen \$2.00.

Bitter Sweet, Staff Tree, *Celastrus Scandens*—A well-known native climber of extraordinary and powerful growth; foliage bright and shining. Its orange colored seed vessels, displaying their crimson seeds, are quite ornamental in winter. One of the finest and most luxuriant climbers. Should be largely planted. Each 20c.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera). CHINESE TWINING (Japonica)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet. Each 20c.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Periclymenum*)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July. Each 20c.

HALL'S JAPAN (*Halliana*)—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November. Each 30c.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (*Aurea Reticulata*)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. Each 35c.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (*Belgica*)—Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow; very sweet. Each 20c.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer. Each 20c.

Ivy (*Hedera*). ENGLISH (*Helix*)—A well-known old and popular sort. Each 20c.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fol. Variegata*)—With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white. Each 50c.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia Radicans*)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August, Each 20c.

Wisteria. CHINESE PURPLE (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. Each 20c.

CHINESE WHITE (*Sinensis Alba*)—Brought by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions; rather tender. Each 40c.

MAGNIFICA—A native variety of strong growth. Does not produce as many or as fine flowers as the Chinese. Each 20c.

WHITE AMERICAN (*Frutescens Alba*)—Flowers clear white; bunches short; a free bloomer. Each 35c.

CANTON, ILL., April 25, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—My trees arrived in good shape on the 20th inst.

Respectfully,

M. MARINER.

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Parents

Should provide trees, shrubs and flowers freely about the home, and encourage their children to love, to study and to care for them. They would thus be bestowing the source of the highest, purest and most constant enjoyment, and of health and ruggedness besides.

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GIBSON CITY, ILL., May 12, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRs—I am pleased to say my order was filled correctly and arrived in first-rate shape. Almost everything is now in leaf.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. HAWKINS.

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Pruning Grape Vines.

This work can be done at any convenient time after the leaves fall until spring, but autumn is usually considered preferable by expert vineyardists. If neglected until now, the work should be done at the first suitable day.

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HARLEM, ILL., April 27, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

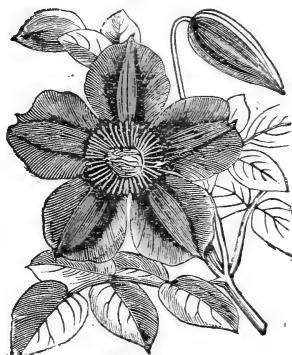
DEAR SIRs—My order was received all right and in good shape. Everything correct.

Respectfully,

S. G. ATWOOD,

Gen'l Deputy Ill. State Grange.

Clematis.



	Each.	Per Doz.
Strong plants.....	60c.	\$6.00

The different varieties and species of Clematis, or Virgin's Bower, now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses; some of them, such as our common sort (*C. Virginiana*) and the European Virgin's Bower (*C. flammula*), are quite fragrant and are particularly attractive on this account. The large-flowered varieties, like the well known *C. Jackmanni*, are extremely showy and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers. These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars; they are also planted in beds and the stems allowed to run upon the ground, being pegged down to keep them in place, thus producing great masses of bloom which make a grand appearance, especially when contrasting colors are in proximity. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils. They will make themselves at home in any good garden.

American, *Virginiana*—One of the most rapid-growing kinds, covered in August with the greatest profusion of pale white flowers, which are succeeded by brown, hairy-like plumes; very beautiful and unique.

Coccinea—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to October.

European Sweet, *C. flammula*—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant; requires a slight protection in winter; very desirable.

Viticella—An old European sort, with small blue flowers on long stems—very hardy and vigorous.

Viticella Flore Pleno—Double flowers.

Vitalba—An old European variety, with small, fragrant, greenish-white flowers of rapid growth.

Large-Flowering Varieties.

Duchess of Teck—Pure white; very delicate and beautiful.

Fairy Queen—Pale flesh color, with light pink bar; very attractive.

Fortunei—Flowers white, double and fragrant.

Fair Rosamond—Blush white, with reddish bar.

Henryi—Fine, large, pure white; one of the best.

Imperatrice Eugenia—Fine white.

Jackman's, Jackmanni—A very profuse blooming variety, with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots.

Jackmanni, Alba—A fine variety of the preceding, with pure white flowers.

John Gould, Veitch—Flowers large, double, bright lavender blue.

Star of India—A very showy, very free flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple with turkey red bars in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

Herbaceous Paeonies.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Prices	15c.	\$1.50

These are very beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush to lilac and deep rose.

Yucca.

(Spanish Bayonet.)

	Each.	Per Doz.
Prices	25c.	\$2.50

These have a grand appearances; the stem is two feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid.

Filamentosa—Adam's Needle. Thread-leaved, creamy white, three to four feet. July.

Evergreen Hedging.

Arbor Vitæ—American. This plant is one of the finest of all evergreens for screens. It is very hardy and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management. It soon forms a most beautiful hedge, dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Even in three or four years very handsome and close hedges can be produced.

Siberian—This variety is admirably adapted for hedges. It is richer in color and more compact than the American; very hardy.

Hovey's—This is a very bright color, almost golden, very hardy and beautiful.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf. Makes exceedingly pretty borders.

Box—Dwarf. This plant is used extensively to form edgings for borders. Per 100, 12 to 18 inches, \$25.00.

Norway Spruce—Forms a beautiful and desirable screen or shelter, where a rapid and high growth is required, as for sheltering from cold winds, planting on the borders of grounds and plantations of fruit trees, etc.

For shelters, among evergreens, we recommend the Norway Spruce, the Scotch and Austrian Pines.

For prices on evergreens see list.

DECIDUOUS HEDGING.

Honey Locust—Very hardy and desirable for the North. Per 100, 1 year, \$8.00.

Osage Orange—Highly esteemed at the West and South; not hardy enough for the Northern states. Per 1000, 1 year, No. 1, \$2.00.

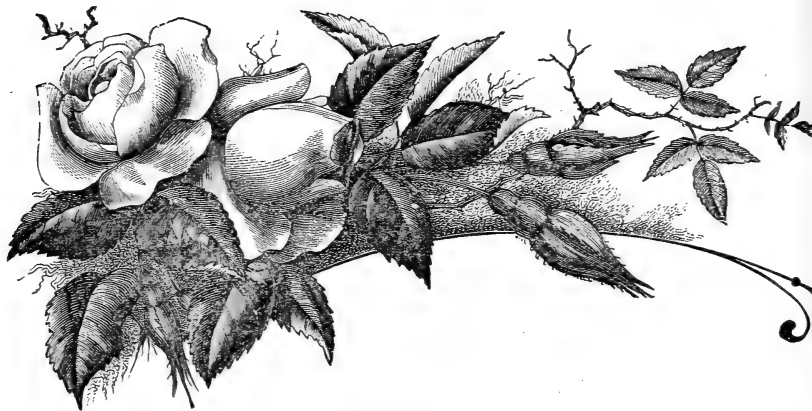
Japan Quince—Unquestionably a fine plant for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers makes it exceedingly attractive. Per 100, 12 to 18 inches, \$15.00.

Privet—Plant four inches apart and keep cut back well after the first year. When trained well is one of the most ornamental hedges for lawns and cemeteries. Per 100, 1 year, \$10.00.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, descriptions of which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue:

Purple Berberry, Roses, Altheas, Spireas, Honey-suckles.

See prices under head of Shrubs.



Roses.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require *plenty of manure and good cultivation*. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called tender roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers if they too are similarly protected.

If the "thrip" of fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly-steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water), until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs, which work on the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its glueing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying white hellebore when the foliage is damp. *The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.*

HYBRID PERPETUAL

OR HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 year, (except where noted).....	25c.	\$2.50.

Hybrid or Remontant roses are perfectly hardy, free and constant bloomers, of all shades of color from very dark to perfectly white. To obtain the most satisfactory results they should be planted in rich, deep, well-drained soil, and severely pruned in early spring, before the buds start.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red, clear color, large, deeply built form, exceedingly fine.

Auguste Mie—Clear rosy pink; very large and finely cupped; vigorous, fine.

Baronne de Maynard—Pure white, medium sized flowers; good form, very double and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Belle of Normandy—Silvery rose color; large, full and globular in form; extra fine.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A good grower.

Coroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; magnificent variety; best rose of its color in the catalogue, surpassing even the Victoria, which is very similar in color; growth vigorous; foliage luxuriant.

Coquette des Alps—White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size. A free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanchés—Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine rose, lightened with pink; full flowers of medium size, very pretty in bud. This is a decided acquisition; the flowers are the same as in the old variety, except that they are a little smaller, and quite as freely produced; the growth is more vigorous.

Countess de Serenye—A seedling from *La Reine*, but shows much of the *Jules Margottin* character; silvery pink, often mottled; full, finely shaped, globular flowers of medium size; wood light green, foliage darker, thorns red; slightly fragrant; very distinct; not always reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer, and well worthy a place in a small collection. Decidedly one of the finest Autumnal roses, and also one of the most beautiful for forcing. Each, 50c.

Gen. Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

Gen. Jacqueminott—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.

Glory Lyonnaise—Originated at Lyons, France, and claimed to be a yellow hybrid perpetual. It is described as being clear chrome yellow, with rich creamy-white border; the flowers are large, very full and delightfully sweet. Each, 50c.

Hermosa—An excellent rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant. Color, beautiful clear rose, a constant bloomer; hardy; one of the best. Each, 50c.

Madame Chas. Wood—One of the most beautiful Hybrid Perpetual Roses ever introduced; the flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues all summer. Each 35c.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild; flesh white, changing to pure white, in the Autumn tinged with rose; double cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baron Rothschild. Though not so full in flower as we would like it, it is the best white Hybrid Perpetual raised. Each 50c.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest Hybrid Perpetual Rose yet produced. Each 50c.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine crimson. Large, full and exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Pius the Ninth—A bright purplish red, changing to violet; very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; a splendid Rose.

Pierre Notting—Large; very full, globular; dark red or crimson shaded violet; fragrant; vigorous; one of the very best dark roses.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 years.....	35c.	\$3.50

These are produced by crossing Tea Roses with Hybrid Perpetuals. La France is of this class, and is probably more highly prized than any other Rose. They are not quite as robust as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but sufficiently so to endure our climate with a little protection in winter.

Celine Forrester—Pale yellow, deepening toward the center; the hardiest of the tea-scented section.

Captain Christy—Very tender; flesh colored, center of deeper tint; very large, centifolia rose shaped; fine.

Duchess of Westminster—Carmine rose; large, full flowers, with a faint tea odor. This retains very nearly the same shade of colors as Marquis de Castellane, which is not common among the Teas.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

Jean Sisley—Lilac-rose; large or very large; very full, without fragrance. A very free bloomer; always in flower, but having too much substance it is not valuable for forcing, the buds not opening well; probably it will be more useful for open air culture than for the house.

Michael Saunders—Free or moderate. Bronzed rose, a distinct color; large, beautifully formed flowers, which from their great fullness do not always open well under glass, but are fine in open air; somewhat fragrant.

Nancy Lee—Satiny rose, or a very delicate and lovely shade. Beautiful buds, of medium size, highly perfumed; growth slender.

Pierre Guillot—Bright dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; petals beautifully veined with pure white; flowers large, very double and full, a free bloomer and very sweet.

MOSS ROSES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Prices.....	25c.	\$2.50

Ætna—Bright crimson, very double; superb.

Captain John Ingram—Dark velvety purple, full and fine.

Countess of Murinais—White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Luxembourg—Large, cupped, fine purplish crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blooms in large clusters. Each 35c.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed. The most vigorous grower of all the mosses.

Salet—Clear rose color; very double; of vigorous growth and abundant bloom; perpetual.

CLIMBING ROSES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Prices.....	25c.	\$2.50

A very useful class, adapted to covering walls, arbors, trellises, banks, etc. Very rapid and vigorous in growth, with fine foliage and profusion of flowers, generally produced in clusters. They are not usually fragrant.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, almost white; double; very beautiful; fragrant.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Bright rose. (See H. P. roses.)

Jules Margottin—(See H. P. roses.)

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between Madam Laffay and Queen of the Prairie; bright red, blotched with white; quite double, a free bloomer and a good climber.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Purplish crimson and pink; not quite hardy.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color, large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose.

SUMMER ROSES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Prices.....	25c.	\$2.50

Harrison's Yellow—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose. Each 35c.

Madame Hardy—White, large full and double.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in cluster.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

STANDARD AND HALF STANDARD,

OR TREE ROSES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Prices	75c.	\$7.50

These are roses of any of the previous sorts that are budded or grafted on the free or cultivated stock of the Dog or Briar Rose, from eighteen inches to five feet from the ground, and form fine dwarf trees; and when properly cultivated and cared for make a very fine novelty, and should be in every well regulated lawn. Should be removed to the cellar, pit or greenhouse during the winter.

TEA ROSES.



	Each	Per doz.
Price (except where otherwise noted)	30c.	\$3.00

The perfume of these roses is most delicate and agreeable; indeed, they may be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other rose in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in winter. They are most desirable for pot culture.

Bon Silene—Purplish carmine.

Clara Sylvain—Pure white, large and full.

Duchess of Edinburg—A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full, deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering. Each 50c.

Glorie of Dijon—Yellow, shaded with salmon and rose; large, full and distinct.

Marshal Neil—Very bright, rich, golden yellow; very large, full and perfect form; the petals are extra large and of good substance; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer. This is unquestionably the finest of all Tea Roses. Truly magnificent. Each 50c.

Madame Bravy—White, with rose center, large and fine.

Perle des Jardins—A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering.

Yellow Tea—An old and popular rose; very fragrant, straw color, very fine bud.

The Bride—A lovely pure white tea rose of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Niphetos, are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catherine Mermet. Each 50c.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage, the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter-blooming variety, and one of the best for out-door planting, opening up the flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground. Each 50c.

Sunset—Tawny shade of saffron and orange; very double and handsome, and has beautiful rich foliage; one of the best roses of recent introduction; excellent for forcing. Each 50c.

Miscellaneous Border and House Plants.



The following are the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will mostly live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name some leading sorts:

Belle Flower (Campanula)—Large, showy, belle-shaped flowers, of pure white, blue and purple. June to August. Each 20c.

Carnations—White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window; one of the best house plants. Each 10c.; per doz. \$1.00.

Chrysanthemums—The prettiest of late autumn and early winter flowering plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting. Each 20c.; per doz. \$2.00.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—Well-known flowers hanging from rather small stems, about two feet high; various colors. Each 20c.; per doz. \$2.00.

Dicentra Spectabilis or *Dieltra* (Bleeding Heart)—A beautiful, hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June. Each 20c.

Hollyhock—There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double and almost as pure and perfect as those of the *Camelia*, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the spring produce plants that will bloom the second summer. Plants set out in the spring will flower about midsummer, and for several years, if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year. Each 15c.; per doz. \$1.50.

Perennial Phlox—The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom, from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more and are perfectly hardy. Each 15c.; per doz. \$1.50.

FLOWERING BULBS.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.



The following bulbs require taking up in the fall and carefully protected through the winter so as to prevent their freezing:

Boussingaultia (*Bassilloides*, *Maderia Vine*)—An old well known climber, a rapid grower, with thick fleshy leaves and white flowers; grand

for trailing in a porch, over a window, or in any place where you desire a beautiful green. Each 20c.

Dahlias—The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have; nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October; it is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Each 25c.; per doz. \$2.50.

Gladiolus—These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the spring—never in the fall—as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either single or in groups. Each 15c.; per doz. \$1.50.

Tuberose. DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE—Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from three to four feet. Autumn. Each 5c.; per doz. 50c.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and it is of dwarf habit, growing only eighteen inches to two feet. The fragrance and color are same as the common sort. Each 15c.

Tigridas (Shell Flower)—One of our favorite summer flowering bulbs of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet daily from July to October. Each 10c.; per doz. \$1.00.

FLOWERING BULBS.

TO BE PLANTED IN FALL.

Crocus—In various colors. Each 5c.; per doz. 50c.

Fritillaria Imperialis—Crown Imperial. Very showy plants; are quite hardy, and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart. Each 50c.; per doz. \$5.00.

Snowdrop—This, the earliest of flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant, snow-white drooping blossoms. Each 10c.; per doz. \$1.00.

Hyacinths—Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in water, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil. Each 10c.; per doz. \$1.00.

Jonquils—Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture; the bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot. Each 15c.; per doz. \$1.50.

Lilium Lily—The Liliums are entirely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant, and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

AURATUM—Gold Banded Lily of Japan. Each 30c.

CANDIDUM - Common white. Each 25c.

CANDIDUM—(Fl. pl. double white-flowering.) Each 40c.

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM—White Japan. Each 25c.

LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM—Rose spotted. Each 25c.

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM—Red spotted. Each 25c.

TIGRINUM—Fl. pl. Double Tiger Lily. Bright orange scarlet with dark spots. Each 15c.

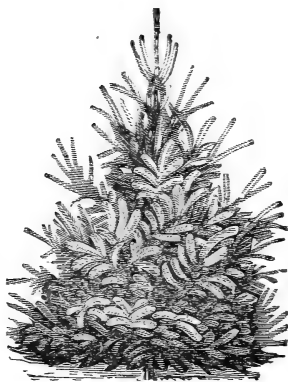
LANCIFOLIUM PUNCTATUM—White and pink. Each 25c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. Each 15c.; per doz. \$1.00.

Narcissus—Garden varieties. Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy; very showy and fragrant. Each 15c.

Tulips—Owing to late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Assorted, each 5c.; per doz. 50c; per 100 \$3.00.

Evergreen Trees.



(Prices are made on the height, running so much per foot.)

In some parts of the Northwest and West, where none of the broad-leaved evergreen trees thrive, the only relief in the winter landscape from bare stems and bows and leafless branches, is afforded by the Coniferous Evergreens. The Pines, Spruces, Firs, Junipers and others give a tone of warmth and verdure during the dull season that lead our thoughts forward to the time of swelling buds and singing birds. The tree should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the

larger kinds can arrive at full development, and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor Vitæ, Junipers, Dwarf Pines, Retinisporas and Cypressess, on account of their small size, are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species and varieties of Pines, Spruces and Firs look well on small grounds while the trees are young; therefore, for the sake of variety, they can be planted in such places in connection with the smaller evergreens, with a view of cutting them out when they meet each other.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely *very early* in the fall. The soil to receive them should be made mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been spread out in a natural position.

Arbor Vitæ. AMERICAN, OR WHITE CEDAR. (*Thuja Occidentalis*).—This is one of the finest small sized evergreen trees; one of the best and most available of the evergreens for screens. It is a native of the coldest part of the country, and there are few places where it will not thrive. Per foot, 10c.

COMPACTA (PARSONS')—Foliage, light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact. Per foot, 20c.

ERICOIDES—Heath-leaved, of low, dwarfish habit, forming a round compact head, with delicate sharp-pointed foliage. Per foot, 25c.

PYRAMIDALIS—The most beautiful or all Arbor Vitæ, having dark green compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy. Per foot 25c.

SIBERIAN (*T. Siberica*)—Grows slower and more compactly than the American, of which it is a variety; foliage thicker, more luxuriant, and keeps its color well in winter. Perfectly hardy; one of the most desirable and useful evergreen trees in this climate. Per foot, 20c.

TOM THUMB—A very dwarf variety, resembles *T. Ericoides* in foliage. Per foot, 25c.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN (*T. Hoveyi*)—A native variety of one foliage, bright yellow green color; quite hardy, distinct and beautiful. This is a seedling of the American Arbor Vitæ, and inherits its hardy constitution. Per ft., 20c.

GOLDEN (*Aurea*)—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, compact and globular in form; color a lively yellowish green. Per foot, 25c.

AUREA (Douglas' New Golden Arbor Vitæ)—Golden foliage. Per ft, 25c.

GLOBOSA (Globe-headed Arbor Vitæ)—Originated at Philadelphia; forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable. Per foot, 30c.

Rollinson's Golden—(Elegantissima). A new golden variety, very bright and distinct; bears the hot weather without fading. Not entirely hardy. Per foot 35c.

Fir (*Picea*)—Balsam or American Silver; Balsamea. A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form when young; leaves dark green above, silver beneath. Per foot 10c.

Juniper (Virginian)—Red Cedar; *Juniperus Virginiana*. A well known tree; its form is usually compact and conical; very hardy and ornamental. Per foot 10c.

JUNIPER JUNIPERUS (Glaciosa)—Red Cedar. The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, renders it very distinct and desirable. Per foot 20c.

HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper)—A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable. Per foot 10c.

SUECICA (Swedish Juniper)—A small sized, handsome pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy. Per foot 15c.

REEVESI—A beautiful form of the Chinese. Tree of fine habit, with the branches somewhat drooping and spreading. Exceedingly hardy and very ornamental. Per foot 40c.

SAVIN (Sabina) —A low spreading tree with handsome dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape and made very ornamental. Per foot 25c.

Pine (Austrian or Black)—*Pinus Austriaca*. A rapid growing species, with long, stiff, dark green leaves; very hardy. Per foot 10c.

SCOTCH (*P. Sylvestris*)—Also very rapid in its growth. "A dark, tall evergreen," with bluish foliage and rugged shoots; hardy and grows well even on the poorest soils. Per foot 10c.

WHITE STROBUS—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate, or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils. Per foot 10c.

LOFTY BHOTAN, OR HIMILAYAN (*Excelsa*)—Leaves long, very slender and drooping, resembling those of the White Pine, but longer; timber soft, white and compact. Quite hardy. Per foot 25c.

MOUNTAIN, OR DWARF (*Pumilio*)—A very distinct species; leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches. Does not grow large, but spreads over the ground, assuming a globular form; very dense; fine for evergreen shrubbery. Per foot 40c.

MASSONIANA—Resembles the *Ponderosa*; has proved very hardy and is very beautiful. Per foot 35c.

RIGAENSIS—A species of the Scotch Pine, but more symmetrical and compact; vigorous and hardy. Per foot 30c.

PONDEROSA—Heavy wooded. This is also a noble tree, attaining the height of 100 feet; found abundantly on the northwest coast of America and California. Per foot 40c.

Retinospora (Japanese Cypress)—A genus similar to *Cupressus*. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Whenever they can be preserved they will amply repay the effort made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for indoor culture in pots. Per foot 50c.

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA—A small sized tree with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green foliage. Per foot 50c.

AUREA—Similar in character to the above, with foliage distinctly marked with golden yellow. Per foot 50c.

PLUMOSA—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name. Per foot 40c.

LAWSON'S CYPRESS—A most desirable tree from California, with elegant drooping branches, and feathery foliage; of a dark, glossy green hue. Not hardy here. Per foot 50c.

Spruce (*Abies*)—Norway *Excelsa*. A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets its age has fine,

graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges. Per foot 10c.

AMERICAN WHITE (Alba)—A tall tree, with compact branches and light green foliage. Per foot 10c.

NIGRO-BLACK SPRUCE—A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves. Per foot 20c.

BLUE SPRUCE (*A. pungens*)—This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, enduring a temperature of thirty degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful of all the Spruces. Miss Bird, in her "Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," mentions it as the most attractive tree she has seen, beautiful alike in shape and color. "It looks," she writes, "as if a soft blue powder had fallen upon its deep needles; or as if a bluish hoar frost, which must melt at noon, were resting upon it." Beautiful in color and outline, and hardy, it is a valuable acquisition. Very rare. Per foot 75c.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (Common Hemlock)—*A. Canadensis*. When finely grown, almost the handsomest of all evergreens, with delicate, dark glossy foliage, and drooping branches; when old, it loses its conical shape, and assumes irregular and picturesque forms. Should be transplanted young. Per foot 10c.

YEW (English)—*Taxus baccata*. The Yews are remarkable principally for their glossy, dark green foliage; requires a shady and sheltered location; can hardly be grown in the West. Per foot 30c.

For Hedging and Screens we can furnish Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce or Pines, 12 to 15 inches, at \$7.50 per 100.

Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

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HUTSONVILLE, ILL., June 9, 1890.

The Home Nursery Co. and Fruit Growers' Exchange, Normal, Ill.:

DEAR SIRS—I received the bill of trees shipped by you in very good shape. I got 42 trees in all, and all are living but two. I will probably send another order this fall or next spring. Wishing you success in your business, I remain

Yours truly, LUTHER LOWE.

Send us \$5 and become a member of the Fruit Growers' Exchange. You will never regret it.

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN AND RECOM- MENDED REMEDIES.

The enemies of the garden and the orchard are many, and we will not undertake to elaborate very fully on any in this catalogue, and even those we mention will be the most common and well known. Our hope is that the amateur fruit-raiser may here find some hint or suggestion at least helpful and suggestive, while to the extensive orchardist or gardener is left the duty of consulting more elaborate treatises.

Spraying.—For almost all the principal diseases of the orchard and garden we recommend spraying with proper poisonous mixtures, and we believe by care and attention a large per cent. of the present difficulties can be overcome.

Diseases and Remedies—Trees and Plants.

Black Rot.—This is the most serious and important disease of the vine in the United States. In America only can one appreciate the full extent of the ravages of this malady. This disease is confined for the most part to the leaves and fruit. Upon the former it usually appears about ten days before the fruit is attacked and manifests itself in the form of reddish brown, more or less circular spots. As the disease progresses the spots run together, forming large, irregular shaped blotches. At the same time there appears, scattered over the surface, numerous minute black specks.

Codling Moth.—The terror of the orchard, which comes with the apple orchard in May, and broods twice in a single season.

Canker Worm.—As soon as spring vegetation puts forth, many insects are on hand to devour the young shoots even before they are fully formed. Such is the case with the canker worm. Many orchards who are infested with these insects are wholly defoliated in the late spring, and thus being exposed to the rays of the sun during summer soon die as a sequel of the insects ravages. This insect is well known in the localities in which it is found.

Pear and Quince Leaf Blight.—Excepting the well-known fire-blight, this disease is the worse enemy of the Pear and Quince, frequently causing the loss of the entire crop of fruit and thousands of seedlings. The leaf blight is to the pear and quince growers a very serious pest. Its attacks begin very early in the summer and continue throughout the season. We have seen quince trees defoliated by the first of August and have heard of cases of young pear orchards being entirely stripped of their leaves by July 4th from the same cause.

Treatment of Black Rot and Mildew of the Grape, Pear Scab and Leaf Blight.

Bordeaux Mixture. (A)—Dissolve sixteen pounds of sulphate of copper in twenty-two gallons of water; in another slake thirty pounds of lime in six gallons of water. When the last mixture has cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution, taking care to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. It is well to have this compound prepared some days before it is required for use. It should be well stirred before applying.

A solution containing the ingredients in the following proportions has been recommended for general use:

Bordeaux Mixture. (B)—Dissolve six pounds of copper in sixteen gallons of water, and slake four pounds of fresh lime in six gallons of water. When cool mix the solutions as described above.

Treatment.—To indicate a definite line of treatment that will be applicable to all regions is somewhat difficult. As a first step, however, every precaution should be taken to remove as much of the infectious material as possible. With this object in view the old leaves and rotten berries should be carefully collected in the fall or winter and burned or buried. The trimmings should also be burned, as they often harbor thousands of the minute spores or reproductive bodies of the fungus.

The Bordeaux mixture has proven beyond a doubt to be the most reliable preventative to Black Rot. In all cases it must be remembered that these treatments are *preventative*, and being such it is sheer folly to wait until the enemy appears before beginning the fight.

In spring, after the vineyard has been pruned and put in order by the plow, but before vegetation starts, spray the vines thoroughly with the Bordeaux Mixture, formula A. The object of this spraying is to destroy any spores of the fungus that may be hidden away in the crevices of the bark. About ten days before the flowers open, spray all the green parts of the vine with the Bordeaux mixture, formula B, taking care to wet the foliage thoroughly. Spray again with the same preparation when the flowers are blooming, repeating the operation every three weeks until the fruit begins to color. The necessity for beginning the treatment early can not be too strongly urged.

Let Us Spray.

The force pump now plays a most important part in operations against insects in orchard and garden. The ease with which the codling moth can be controlled, and apples grown of full size, perfect form, rich in color and of highest flavor, and resistance to early decay, is sufficient proof of its value; and, by its aid we hope to defy the plum curculio and check the ravages of almost every insect feeding upon the foliage of trees, and a large number of those which attack the products of our gardens. No orchardist or gardener can afford to do without a force pump. It is costly neglect. The cheap and fatal spray, compared with old methods of fighting, is as a gatling gun compared with a flint-lock musket.—*Dr. S. A. Lintner, before the Western New York Hort. Society.*

What Crops to Spray.

Below will be found reliable formulas for preventing leaf blight and destructive insects which infest fruit trees, etc.

Apples.—To destroy the codling moth, canker worm, and apple curculio, use one pound of London Purple to 160 gallons of water. Spray the trees soon after the blossoms fall, when the apples are the size of a pea. If the best results are to be obtained, a second application should be made in a week or ten days after the first. The second application is made necessary if the first is followed in a few days by a heavy rain.

In preparing London Purple for use, mix thoroughly with sufficient water to a paste-like consistency; then stir into a pail of water and allow to stand over night. Strain this through a fine sieve or a coarse cloth into the distributing barrel or tank. A kerosene barrel is a convenient vessel for the purpose. Mount the barrel on a wagon.

Paris Green has been used in many instances, but London Purple is preferred, being cheap and easier to mix.

Plums and Cherries (Plum Curculio.)—Use one-fourth pound London Purple to 40 gallons of water; spray soon after the petals have fallen and again ten days later. From experiments carried through two seasons we reach this conclusion: First, That three-fourths of the cherries liable to injury by the plum curculio can be saved by spraying as above. Second, That enough of the plum crop can be saved by the same treatment to insure a good yield. Third, That there is no danger to health from its use. Fourth, That spraying is the cheapest and most practical method of preventing injuries of these insects.

Prof. George Hulse, New Jersey Experiment Station: If you will give your plum trees a thorough spraying with London Purple once a week at the proper season of the year, you will secure an abundance of plums, or 60 to 90 per cent. of good fruit. Trees not treated will yield about 10 per cent.

Pear and Quince Leaf Blight.—Use Bordeaux Mixture.

Grape Rot and Mildew.—Use Bordeaux Mixture, a sure preventive.

Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Gooseberries.—Currant worms, and the slugs and insects which infest raspberry and gooseberry bushes and strawberry vines, may be destroyed by one ounce of powdered white hellebore mixed with two gallons of water.

Peaches.—If sprayed at all, this fruit should be treated very carefully. Use Paris Green in preference to London Purple on this crop, seeing that it is kept constantly stirred; and do not make the mixture stronger than one ounce to fifteen gallons of water. Spray late in the afternoon or on cloudy days, rather than in the hot sunshine.

Mildew on Gooseberries.—The only thing found yet, thus far, that has seemed to put a check to this disease is spraying with potassium sulphide at intervals of ten days or two weeks all during the season.

Rose Leaf Hopper.—This is a very common and well-known pest, which appears early in May and has one or more broods later in the season. It may be recognized by its yellowish white body, white transparent wings, and brown eyes, claws and ovipositor. Its length is about three-

twentieths of an inch. As it lives on the juice of the leaf only, poisons will be of no avail. Bubach will kill it, and so will the kerosene emulsion. The insect should be fought at its first appearance in the month of May, when it is more sensitive to applications, and would probably succumb to tobacco water and whaleoil soapsuds. Later, its wings are a protection from washes and powders, and a means for its quickly escaping from the powder bellows or the sprayer. With the first brood destroyed, but slight harm could result from later ones.

Worm Eating Currants.—Try powered hellebore on your Currant bushes; it keeps off all insects.

Plum Rot.—The only method of combating this disease now known is by gathering all the affected specimens carefully and destroying them, leaving none to propagate the disease.

Mildew on Grapes.—Sprinkle a good dressing of copperas under the vines as a remedy for mildew. It will at least aid to prevent if it does not entirely cure.

Mice and Rabbits in Orchard.—A member states that if one of the wire screen protectors now manufactured and put on sale by a firm in London, Ontario, is sprung around the body of a tree, the latter needs no further attention and saves all trouble. They only cost two or three cents apiece. Another member suggests putting a few shocks of corn-stalks in the orchard and placing some poisoned bait under it. This has proved very satisfactory,

The Friendly Toad.—The toad is more cleanly than the poodle which some ladies caress and take in their laps. He is the abiding friend of the farmer and the horticulturist. He feeds upon cut worms and regards the curculio that infests the orchard as a great dainty.

Value of Wood Ashes.—Good unleached wood ashes have a fertilizing value of from \$10 to \$15 per ton; it will certainly pay to care for them.

Coal Ashes as Fertilizer.—Coal ashes contain next to no actual plant food, and therefore as a fertilizer are almost worthless. Yet they have a tendency to repel insects, to improve the mechanical condition of the soil, thus facilitating chemical changes, and also to serve as a very superior mulch. The orchard is a very proper and one of the very best places for the deposition of coal ashes and of wood ashes also.



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